The New-York Times.

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EDMUND KIRKE

COMMENCES

ON THE BORDER,

A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION,

IN THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

NOW READY, AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE

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(The Best Story and Sketch Paper Published.)

LOOK AT AT THE CONTENTS OF

THE

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NOW READY.

Such a variety of reading matter seldom appears in a single issue of any publication. The contents have been selected with the view of pleasing the most diverse tastes; and the cheerful, the reflective, the lively—in fact, every person, whatever may be his or her disposition, will find at least one article that will be especially interesting to that individual. As a proof of this, a brief allusion to the contents will be convincing.

"THE HOUSE OF SECRETS"—A Story of many family mysteries, as its title implies. "There is a skeleton in every closet," according to the adage, and the family that has not its secrets, either trifling or important, is rarely to be found.

"GRACE LUDLOW; OR, THE FACTORY STRIKE."—To persons who have been identified with factory life this beautiful serial will be especially entertaining, while to the uninitiated it will afford a view of the social life of factory girls—their trials, loves and jealousies—that must tend to benefit a class whose good qualities are often lost sight of because a vail of poverty obscures them to the eyes of those who fail to perceive virtue unless it be decked in fineries.

"THE LUCKY SHOT"—A Story for Boys. By EDWARD S. ELLIS.

"THE WIFE'S ERROR."—This domestic sketch, by HELEN FORREST GRAVES, graphically portrays the domestic misery that may result from the attempt of a wife to conceal from her husband a little secret which it was his right to know. Wives will learn from it that although subterfuge may answer for a season, in the end truth must prevail.

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DOESTICKS' LETTER.—Another button-bursting, rib-tickling, jaw-expanding, side-aching production from that prince of humorists, Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

"A BRAVE SAILOR."—An exciting nautical sketch, by ROGER STARBUCK.

"MARVELS OF SOMNAMBULISM."—These papers accurately relate incidents from real life, and show the many odd and often dangerous freaks that have been indulged in by persons while in a somnambulistic state.

NELLIE HOWE'S STORY.—This sketch, by MARY KYLE DALLAS, contains a wholesome moral; That love which is born of self-interest may prosper for a time, but only in unselfish affection can true and lasting happiness be found.

"THE BEAVER DAM." By ALFRED B. STREET.

THE BILBERRY PAPERS. Another spicy production from the talented authoress of the "Grinder Papers."

POEMS.—"The Autumn Months," by the favorite poet, A. J. H. DUGANNE; "The Song of the Brave," by the gifted WM. ROSS WALLACE; "Friendship's Offering," by LOUISA SEARL; "The Evening Prayer," by WM. D. SHAW; "The Love Chain," by MAY MARSTON; "The Hopeful Orator," by EDWARD F. UNDERHILL; "Beloved," by R. F. HUGHES.

With the Pleasant Paragraphs, Items of Interest, Knowledge Box, Editorials, &c., &c.

With such a list of contents, who can wonder that the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY

is universally conceded to be

THE BEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER OF THE AGE.

It is for sale by every news agent throughout the United States and in Canada.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 6 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Asia at Halifax and the Arago and Denmark at this Port.

Indorsement of the President's Message and Policy.

More Troops Sent to Ireland---Iron-clads to Patrol the Coast.

Prosecution of the French Abettors of the Southern Rebellion.

The Time Again Set for the Departure of the French from Mexico.

BY THE CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Movements of Assistant Secretary Fox—The London Times on the President's Message.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Assistant Secretary Fox is visiting the British Navy-yards. He is received everywhere with a great deal of courtesy, and offered every reasonable facility to compare English Navy-yard management with our own.

The London *Times*, in an editorial article of this morning, fully agrees with the policy of the President of the United States, as set forth in his annual message to Congress. It frankly declares that the *Alabama* affair ought to be settled promptly and amicably. It expresses deep regret that the whole matter was not compromised, and thus disposed of at a much earlier date than the present.

Further Precautions Against the Fenians—Iron-clads Ordered to the Irish Coast.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 6—Noon.

Two more regiments of troops and a company of engineers have been ordered to leave immediately for Ireland.

The Board of Admiralty have ordered three iron-clads of the home fleet to sail for the Irish coast.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Frequent arrests of Fenians continue to be made by the Government officers, who are unceasing in their vigilance and prompt in taking action in all suspected cases.

The Governor of the City Prison here has telegraphed to London, asking to have a military guard assigned to him.

ITALY.

The Mission to Rome.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

VEGEZZI has declined the mission to Rome, and a deputation will be sent in his place.

AUSTRIA.

Concentration of Troops in Galicia.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 6—Evening.

It is positively declared that Austria will concentrate troops in Galicia in spite of former denials of her intention to do so.

PRUSSIA.

The Ex-King Releases the Officers from Their Oath of Allegiance.

HANOVER, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Ex-King of Hanover, by the advice of the English Government, has released the officers from their oath of allegiance.

FRANCE.

Civil Actions Commenced Against Persons, Who Aided the Southern Rebels—The French Troops in Mexico—Lamirande.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 6—Noon.

The representatives of the United States Government have commenced legal actions in the civil courts against several parties in France who furnished ships and material to the Southern Confederacy during the late war in the United States.

The *Patrie* of this morning announces that the French troops in Mexico will all have returned to France before the end of February, 1867.

LAMIRANDE has been sentenced by the Court in which he was tried for forgery to ten years imprisonment.

CANDIA.

A Convent Blown Up by the Insurgents—Two Thousand Turks Killed by the Explosion.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Dispatches received here from Candia state that the insurgents had blown up a convent, and that two thousand Turks had lost their lives by the explosion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 5—Evening.

The following are the closing prices for American securities:

Erie shares.....47¼
Illinois Central.....77¼
United States Five-Twenties.....70⅛

The Money Market is quiet and Consols are quoted at 88⅞.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 6—Noon.

The following are the current prices for American Securities:

Erie Railway shares.....47¼
Illinois Centrals.....77¼
U. S. Five-Twenties.....70¼
Consols.....88¼

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 6—Evening.

Consols this evening closed at 88¼ for money.

American Securities were last quoted at the following prices:

United States Five-twenties.....71
Illinois Centrals.....77¼
Erie Shares.....47

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 5—Evening.

The market for Breadstuffs is flat.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 5—Evening.

Sales of mixed CORN at 39s. 5d.@39s. 6d. TALLOW dull and irregular. PETROLEUM nominal at 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon for White.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 6—Noon.

The Cotton market is quite active. The sales will reach 13,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 14d.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 6—Evening.

The Provision market, which has been steady all day, closed unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 6—Evening.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5—Evening.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Asia at Halifax—The Arago and Denmark at this Port.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. MACAULEY, which left Liverpool at 10 A. M. of the 24th ult., and Queenstown on the 26th, arrived at Halifax late Wednesday evening.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre Nov. 22, and the *Denmark*, from Liverpool Nov. 21, arrived yesterday at this port. Their advices have been mainly anticipated.

Great Britain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes as follows:

"According to French dispatches, the time is rapidly approaching when the relations of Great Britain with the United States will be more than difficult. This must be known to Her Majesty's Cabinet, if not by the public."

The Fenian agitation was again apparent in Ireland. The Police at Cork had seized a case on board a steamer from Liverpool which was found to contain fifty new rifles with bayonets attached, and bullet-molds, &c. A man named TRACY, in the employ of the firm to whom the case was addressed, was arrested.

The numerous arrivals from America at Queenstown attracted considerable attention.

At Limerick, on the 23d, ten men were arrested, and a large number of pike-heads and a large quantity of bullets were seized.

A man named JOAN MCPHERSON MCGULVANY, supposed to be an American Fenian agent, was arrested in Dublin on the 23d, immediately after cashing an American draft for £950 on the Hibernian Bank. A revolver was found on him but no documents.

The Dublin Police are all armed with six-chambered revolvers.

Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, M. P., having published two scandalous letters addressed to him by Lieut. BRAND, who presided over the Jamaica Courts-martial, denouncing him (BUXTON) for his strictures on the proceedings in Jamaica, the Admiralty has ordered copies of the letters to be sent to Commodore MCCLINTOCK in Jamaica, with instructions that if Lieut. BRAND is unable to deny the authenticity of the letters he is to be superseded and sent to England, as having been guilty of conduct inconsistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Queen VICTORIA has consented to go to Wolverhampton, on the 30th of November, in semi-state, to unvail the statue of the Prince Consort. Active preparations are making to give her a hearty welcome.

Mr. W. DARGAN, the extensive Irish contractor, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Estimates of his liabilities run as high as one million sterling, but it was reported the assets were so favorable that the estate might pay twenty shillings in the pound.

France and Mexico.

The advices from Paris generally agree that MAXIMILIAN had quitted or was about to quit Mexico.

The *Moniteur* preserved perfect silence as to Mexico, and this was received as evidence of the fact.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says it was impossible to obtain in official circles, an avowal that MAXIMILIAN had left, but it was considered morally certain that he had, and that the French Government knew it.

La France says authentic information justifies the belief that the speedy departure of the Emperor was extremely probable, even if it had not already taken place.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the vessels which sail next week to bring home the troops are twelve steam transports, and eight frigates turned into temporary transports. They will sail after the arrival of the Mexican mail of Oct. 25.

The London *Times* has no doubt that MAXIMILIAN has abdicated, and looks forward to the intervention of the Washington Government as the next step. That intervention will be popular instead of unpopular, and cheap instead of costly. Americans will enter the country as friends, they will hunt its enemies down, and thus render civilization possible, and transform that community into a civilized State. They will have this advantage, too—they will seem less like invaders than their predecessors. This will preserve the name and form of the Mexican Republic, and probably leave a native Mexican as its ostensible ruler.

The *Patrie* says the visit of the Empress EUGENIE to Rome is by no means given over.

HAVANA.

Departure of Gen. Sherman—Farewell Visit to the Captain-General—Mysterious Murder—Murder of an Engineer—The West India Steamship Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 31, 1866.

The *Susquehanna* left this port on Sunday last. Since the sailing of the *Columbia* for New-York, Gen. SHERMAN visited the Baltimore and New-Orleans steamer *Cuba*, to pay his respects to Gen. GRIFFIN and lady, who were passengers by that vessel, but did not meet them, as they were then on shore. Gen. SHERMAN then returned on board of the frigate to write some letters, and about 3 in the afternoon came on shore to make a farewell visit to Capt.-Gen. MANZANO, accompanied by Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. PLUMB, Consul-General MINOR, Commodore ALDEN and several other officers. They were very kindly received by his Excellency who expressed his regret at their early departure. Taking carriages all went to the house of Mr. W. H. FAIRCHILD, in the Cerro, where a select party was assembled, easily distinguished as an assemblage of Americans, by the entire absence of the stately and useless Spanish ceremonial, and the presence of well-meaning but obtrusive and annoying lookers-on, who might better have stayed at home, instead of compromising themselves by their unguarded remarks, which could neither benefit themselves nor our visitors, and only served to make the latter feel unpleasant. It is true that we must make allowance and respect the love of the Cuban for his beautiful country, and his ideas of liberty and future independence. Respect and admiration for such a gallant soldier as Gen. SHERMAN, or such gentlemen as Messrs. CAMPBELL and PLUMB, or any one connected with the party, is all well enough, and they deserve the esteem shown to them; but when a gentleman's privacy is intruded upon to such an extent as not to allow him to attend to his private affairs, it is quite another matter, and ought to have an ending somewhere. After dinner the entire party, including the ladies, went to the Tacon Theatre to enjoy the rendition of "Crispino é la Comare" by such artists as BOSCHETTI, CAIROLI and ORLANDINI. A private soldier in one of our infantry regiments sang the part of the *Apothecary* with great success. He had formerly been an artist, and studied for some years in Italy. Returning to Spain, he entered the service as a substitute, and has only now, after five years' of service, appeared before the public. He is a pupil of ROMAIN. After the conclusion of the performance, the gentlemen took supper at the house of Mr. EMBIL, and then returned on board. On Sunday, everybody was busy in getting ready to go away, and after a short visit to the United States gunboat *Winooski* everybody remained on board to receive the visitors, who came in crowds to bid the party adieu. After dinner, at which Mr. FAIRCHILD and the various members of his family assisted, being specially invited, the steamer got under way at 4 o'clock precisely, and was soon steaming down the bay on her way to Vera Cruz, saluting the different men-of-war as she slowly passed by them. As the vessel went by many a heart wished them a safe journey, and hoped that their mission would soon terminate with the downfall of the Mexican Empire, and the ignominious retreat of the European troops, whose mission to oppress a free people and coerce them to obey a foreigner could not succeed.

MYSTERIOUS MURDERS.

Our community has been astounded this week, on account of the mysterious murder of one of our wealthiest merchants, whose body was found floating in the bay on Monday morning. Mr. FRANCISCO VILA, of Mestre, the deceased, left his home on Monday morning, at about 5 o'clock, to take the early train for Matanzas by way of Regla. He was in company with a friend, and both stepped together on the ferry-boat on the Havana side. The friend felt chilly and went in the cabin. On reaching the other side he missed Mr. VILA, but supposed that he had already stepped on shore, and without paying any further attention stepped into the cars, and was astonished not to see him on board. On the arrival of the next train in Matanzas he went to the depot, supposing that Mr. VILA had perhaps forgotten something and would arrive by that train. The gentleman returned the same evening to Havana and immediately went to the warehouse of Mr. VILA to ask why he had remained behind, and was thunderstruck when they informed him that his body had just been found floating in the bay, having the pockets rifled of his watch, chain and money. If this had happened in New-York or any other large city in the United States the Detective Police would soon work this matter up, but as we have no such efficient institution here, and as our police officers with very few exceptions are not of the brightest, the matter will undoubtedly remain a mystery forever. If the Governor would organize a good Detective Police and use them strictly for criminal cases, the city would be greatly benefited by it. Heretofore, the Secret Police has been used only for political objects, and have been little better than a company of spies. Another man, who looked like an American, was also found dead in the bay, in front of the Cortina de Valdes, but has not been identified as yet.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. JOS. FRAZER, English Engineer, in the employ of Mr. W. H. ROSS, was engaged in putting up some machinery on the Lugardita plantation, near Sierra Morena, when he became unfortunately involved in a difficulty with the gardener on the plantation who stabbed him with a knife, Mr. FRAZER dying almost instantly. Such occurrences have become very common, and the killing of foreigners by the lower classes of Spaniards is not considered by them as a great crime, as they are only heretics.

THE WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

composed of the fine steamers *Morro Castle*, *Eagle* and *Columbia*, and commanded by three of the most experienced seamen that our American Navy can boast of—Capts. ADAMS, GREENE and SLOCUM—will in future be consigned to Mr. FRANCIS P. DRAIN, one of our most enterprising merchants, instead of Messrs. MORALES & Co., with which firm the mercantile community has not been very well satisfied of late. The consignees of the different American steamship lines must be very attentive, as the prompt delivery of our mails—which is of the greatest importance to us—depends almost entirely on their exertions.

QUASIMODO.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

It is understood here to-day that a majority of the Finance Committee of the Senate are favorable to the recommendations of Secretary MCCULLOCH as laid down in his report to Congress. The Ways and Means Committee of the House are also disposed to give his recommendations a favorable consideration. The proposition of the Secretary, however, which looks to a resumption of specie payments in 1868, finds no favor with the majority in either House, the suggestion being deemed not only impracticable but impolitic.

CAUCUS TO-DAY OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Senate has adjourned until Monday, to enable the committees to arrange business for the session of Congress. Another purpose of this adjournment is to enable the Republican Senators to hold a caucus, which meets to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon, to consider what action shall be taken on the House Bill providing for the repeal of the thirteenth section of the law empowering the President to grant pardon and amnesty, &c.; also to determine what should be done with the measures proposed by the caucus of Representatives last night. It is also understood that the several bills to regulate the tenure of office, and Mr. KELLEY's bill to create the Internal Revenue Department will be discussed in the Senate caucus.

Congress will be governed in a very great measure by the proceedings that may be resolved upon in the caucus of the dominant party.

A SPICY PASSAGE.

During the consideration of this bill to-day a spicy passage occurred between Mr. SCHENCK and his Democratic colleague, Mr. LE BLOND, in which the latter decidedly threw the President overboard. In reply to a remark of Mr. SCHENCK, with reference to supporting the President, he said the Democratic Party did not propose to sustain that which the Radicals had put in power; that would be enough to kill any party, which declaration was greeted with great laughter.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

The bill to change the sessions of Congress was seriously discussed to-day, and it is probable that it will eventually pass the House in such shape as to provide for three sessions at every term—one commencing on the 4th of March, the second on the 1st of December or January following, and the third in October or November succeeding, which would expire with the end of the term.

BILL TO CREATE AN INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Objections are made especially to the feature of Mr. KELLEY's bill which gives the control of the Internal Revenue Department effectually to the Supreme Court, which tribunal, it is claimed, would be prostituted to political and financial interests should Mr. KELLEY's bill become a law.

THE DUTY ON MANUFACTURED CIGARS.

Hon. BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, of Ohio, has presented to Congress, and brought to the notice of the Committee of Ways and Means, a memorial of the Ohio cigar manufacturers, who ask that a uniform rate of taxation be adopted on manufactured cigars.

NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

Representative ELIOT's Special Committee of Three to proceed to New-Orleans to inquire into the details of the late riots in that city, will also leave here next week for the scene of their investigations.

The above-named gentlemen will act as Chairmen of their respective Committees. Their colleagues upon them will not be announced by the Speaker until Monday.

INTERESTING ITEMS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Two of the propositions resolved upon in the Republican caucus last night received serious consideration in the House to-day. The resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate the New-Orleans riot came up from Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, and was passed. The Committee will consist of three members, with Mr. ELIOT as chairman, and will be announced by the Speaker on Monday next.

CORRECTION.

In the vote on suspending the reading of the President's Message last Monday, Messrs. LAFLIN, LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, and LE BLOND voted no. Their names were omitted in the list of nays.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the British Minister, and the Count DE MONTHOLON, Minister from France, find reasons to complain of the President's message.

OPENING OF THE STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN THE PACIFIC COAST AND CHINA.

The new steamer *Colorado*, the first mail steamship of the new line from San Francisco to China, will leave the former place on the 1st of January, conveying the mails for the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China. The mails will be under charge of the special agent of the Post-office Department, Col. L. D. H. CURRIE, of Philadelphia. Correspondence intended to go by this vessel must be in New-York in time to be made up with the mails which leave that City for San Francisco on the 11th inst. United States postage must be prepaid at ten cents single rate for letters, two cents each for newspapers, and the established domestic rates for pamphlets and other printed matter.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received from the General Land Office at Louisa, Mich., show that 12,855 acres of public lands were disposed of during October last, 6,453 of which were taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Law. The cash sales during the same period amounted to $13,195. Returns received at the General Land Office from the local office at Visalia, California, show that 2,574 acres of the public lands were disposed of during October, the greater portion for actual settlement and cultivation.

SUICIDE.

GEORGE W. BRUNER, of Philadelphia, formerly a clerk in the War Department, and latterly departmental reporter on the *Evening Star*, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

SOUTHERN PAPERS AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* says: "The Press of Georgia and South Carolina unite in sustaining the Associated Press, having refused the reports of the new association."

FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Secretary of War to-day sends a communication to the House in answer to a resolution calling for the amount of funds received by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, from the organization to the first of April, 1866, &c. The receipts from various sources were $907,396 28. Total amount expended $478,363 17. Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1865, $429,033 11. Deduct amount held as retained bounties, $115,236 40. Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1865, available to meet liabilities, $313,796 62. The money derived from miscellaneous sources, from which the current expenses of this Bureau were paid previous to July 1, 1866, is now termed the Refugees' and Freedmen's Fund, to distinguish it from the regular appropriation. The statement shows the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund from Nov. 1, 1865, to Oct. 1, 1866, to be $1,020,784 04, and the expenditures $738,400 52. The retained bounty fund is $91,223 49. The estimated cost of transportation furnished on requisitions by order of the Bureau, to date of April 1, 1866, is as follows: freedmen, $64,247 60; refugees, $10,455 36; officers and soldiers, $4,642 18; civilian employes, $23,488 04—total, $102,833 18. The number of acres in possession at last annual report was 768,590, of which 282,122 acres have been restored, and 45 tracts of land besides, of which the number of acres are not reported. By the constant restoration of the lands to the original owners, much of the property simply passes through the hands of the Commissioners from other departments of the Government, and the practice of subsisting freedmen upon some of the farms from the produce raised, the larger portion being leased for a share of the crop, render it impossible for the Commissioner to give a fair estimate of the value of the crops raised on all the tracts of land which have been in Government custody. The total rental to Oct. 1 is $104,755.

THE MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Representative PIKE's Special Committee to investigate the circumstances attending the murder of three Union soldiers, on Oct. 15, 1865, in South Carolina (those convicted of the crime having been released on a writ of *habeas corpus*,) will leave here next week for Charleston.

SEAMEN RELIEVED.

The official documents show the returns of American seamen relieved during the past year to be as follows: Maine, 315 natives, 6 naturalized; New-Hampshire, 5 natives; Massachusetts, 224 natives, 9 naturalized; Rhode Island, 49 natives; Connecticut, 1 native; New-York, 42 natives, 2 naturalized; Pennsylvania, 98 natives; Nevada, 13 natives; Virginia, 74 natives.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Representative DARLING's Special Committee to investigate the internal revenue frauds will, it is said, proceed to New-York, next week, in the prosecution of its duties.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Representative STEVENS' Special Committee to inquire into the Relations of the Government with Southern Railroads, will also commence its duties at an early day.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The War Department has published another roll of honor, embracing the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union, interred in the States of Arkansas, California, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Nevada, and the Territories of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New-Mexico and Washington. The pamphlet is of 120 pages, and contains at least 7,000 names.

PERSONAL.

Mr. EGGLESTON left here this evening for New-York City.

BURSTING OF THE HYDRAULIC RESERVOIR.

An immense hydraulic feeder or reservoir for supplying power to the hydrostatic printing presses in the Treasury depot burst and fell from its position on Tuesday evening, shaking the building and flooding the apartment in which it was erected. The weight of this exploded mass is about sixty tons, and it will probably cost $10,000 to repair the damage done. This is part of the hydrostatic machinery about which so much has heretofore been said in Congress and elsewhere, and which S. M. CLARK, Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Bureau, has expended large sums of the Government funds in experimenting upon.

RISTORI.

RISTORI appeared in *Queen Elizabeth* to-night before one of the most distinguished audiences that ever assembled in Washington. The President and family, and many eminent soldiers, diplomats and civilians, were present. The rendition, of course, was a perfect success.

THE ENGINEER FLAGS.

The War Department has just issued an order as follows:

The flags of the Engineer Battalion hereafter will be as follows: The national color as described for the garrison flag, with the words "United States Engineers" embroidered in silver in the centre. The battalion color will be of scarlet, of the same dimensions as above, bearing in the centre a castle with the letters "U. S." above and the word "Engineers" below in silver. Fringe white. The size of each color, and the length of the pike the same as described for colors for artillery and infantry regiments. Cords and tassels red and white silk intermixed.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mr. COWAN, absent heretofore this session, appeared in his seat.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WILSON presented petitions from Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS and others for an increase of pay to army officers.

Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. POLAND presented a similar petition, which was similarly referred.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of the New-York Commercial Navigation Company for the establishment of a line of steamers between New-York and Bremen.

Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

THE HOUSE AMNESTY BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the House Bill to repeal the clause of the Confiscation Act, which grants amnesty power to the President, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. HENDRICKS objected, as he wished to debate the bill, and it goes over.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Mr. POLAND introduced resolutions from the Vermont Legislature in favor of protection to American industry.

It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. EDWARDS presented the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in favor of impartial suffrage.

Ordered to be printed.

REPORTERS.

Mr. SHERMAN's resolution for providing seats on the floor of the Senate for Press reporters, was taken up and referred to the Printing Committee.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. POLAND gave notice that on Monday he would call up the Bankrupt Bill.

ADJOURNMENT.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he would next week call up the joint resolution to disband and prohibit military organizations in the rebel States.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Be it enacted, That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court of Claims to hear and determine all claims against the United States arising under the grant of land reservations by the eighth act of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians of Jan. 8, 1817, and the second section of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians of Feb. 27, 1866, and that so much of the 9th and 10th sections of the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled an act to amend an act to establish a Court for the investigation of claims against the United States, approved Feb. 24, 1855, as is inconsistent herewith be and the same is hereby repealed.

PAYMENT TO OWNERS OF ENLISTED SLAVES.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill, which was referred to the Finance Committee, providing that the final report of the Commissioners provided for by the second section of the Act of Congress, entitled an act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1866, shall be made to Congress, and no money shall be paid from the Treasury or from any fund therein upon the same or otherwise, to any claimant under the provisions of an act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the militia, approved Feb. 24, 1864, until such report shall be approved by Congress.

The above refers to the Commutation Fund, out of which an act of last Congress proposed to pay the owners of enlisted slaves.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate whether he has appointed the Commissions provided for in section 24, entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes—approved March 3, 1863; approved Feb. 24, 1864; and, if so, that he report the names and commissions, and whether they have made any report, and if so, that he communicate of such report.

The above refers to the Commission appointed to settle the claims of loyal slave-owners for slaves enlisted in the military service.

DEFENCE OF THE NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER.

Mr. MORRILL offered a bill to provide for the defence of the Northeastern frontier, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

It provides that whereas the State of Maine has appropriated for the use of the European and American Railroad Company for the construction of a railway, essential to the defence of the Northeastern frontier of the United States, the proceeds of all her claims against the United States arising prior to the year 1860, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has assigned to the State of Maine in trust for said Railway Company, the claims held jointly with Maine against the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to audit and fix the amount of said claims as follows: $1 25 per acre for the land assigned to settlers on the fourth act of the Treaty of Washington, 1842, and the interest account of Maine under the act of March 3, 1861, author-izing the payment of interest with the advance made by the State of Maine for the United States Government for the protection of the northeastern frontier, shall be completed and paid according to the principle applied to the State of Maryland by the 12th section of the act approved March 3, 1857, entitled "An act to provide for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860."

The interest of the accounts of Massachusetts and Maine for advances to the United States during the war of 1812 and 1815 with Great Britain, shall be audited and stated upon the same principle as applied in the aforesaid case of Maryland. The damage to Maine and Massachusetts by reason of loss of timber on disputed territory in consequence of the suspension of jurisdiction from 1832 to 1839, shall be ascertained and awarded.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and deliver to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, for the use of the European and North American Railway, bonds of the United States equal to all sums ascertained to be due to said States, as directed to be audited and stated in Section 1. Bonds to be delivered to said States for said railroad companies equal to $1,000 per mile of railroad constructed, not to exceed two hundred and thirty miles, to be delivered upon certificate of the Governor of Maine when not less than thirty miles of said road is in operation, and so that each thirty miles shall be put in operation, until all is paid. No delivery to be made until the said railroad company contracts for the free transportation of troops and munitions of war of the United States, and for the carrying of the mails at reasonable rates.

Section 3 provides that the bonds issued shall be for $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following amendments to the amendments reported by the Committee on Territories to the bill of last session to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in Utah, and for other purposes:

To insert at the end of section 14 the following:

And if any person shall presume to solemnize a marriage in said Territory, who is not by this act authorized so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 nor less than $100, or be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not exceeding six months nor less than one month, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and the following additional sections:

SEC. 26—Provides that the Probate Courts may try civil cases to the amount of $300, and criminal cases where by law parties convicted cannot be fined more than $103, or be imprisoned more than six months.

SEC. 27—Authorizes the Judges of the Supreme Courts to alter the time and place of meeting of said Court, as well as for the District Courts; and also the number of times to be held annually, and the assignment of Judges to the same.

SEC. 28—Requires the United States District-Attorney of the Territory to attend all the Courts of the Territory, and authorizes the same fees for Attorney and United States Marshals as are allowed in like cases, under the laws of the United States, to be paid from the Senatorial Treasury.

SEC. 29—Authorizes the Marshal to take possession of any Court-house or other public building for the use of the Courts, at the expense of the Territory, unless the same shall be previously furnished by the Territorial authorities.

SEC. 30—Authorizes the imprisonment of persons so sentenced by the Court in any jail of the Territory, when the jail in the district in which the prisoner is convicted is not safe or suitable.

SEC. 31—Authorizes the Marshal to take possession of any jail or prison for the purpose.

SEC. 32—Requires the Governor of the Territory to inspect or cause to be inspected the prisons of the Territories, and make rules for the regulation and management of the same, and authorizes him to remove wardens and keepers of prisons.

SEC. 33—Repeals all acts, whether of the United States or Territories, inconsistent with this act, and provides that it take effect immediately.

The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then, at 12:45, adjourned to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, with an abstract of the returns made by Collectors of Customs, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, with an account of the funds received by the Freedmen's Bureau, how expended, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

Several members were excused from service on Committees, as follows: Mr. ALLISON, on the Committee on Mines and Mining; Mr. FARQUHAR, on the Committee on Militia; Messrs. COBB and HART, on the Committee for the District of Columbia, and Mr. PAINE, on the Committee on Elections.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Post-office Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of conferring on the Post-office Department the same jurisdiction and control over the various telegraph lines now in operation, or hereafter to be constructed, that is now exercised over Post-offices and post roads, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Which was adopted.

CONTESTED SEAT.

On motion of Mr. COOPER, D. B. THOMAS, of Tennessee, contesting the seat of Mr. ARNELL, from the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee, was permitted the privilege of the floor during the pendency of the contest.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Pension Bureau and providing for a clerical force, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

The bill for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office, which was up yesterday and postponed until to-day was taken up and postponed until Monday next.

THE MURDER OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Speaker proceeded to the call of Committees for reports.

Mr. PIKE offered a preamble and resolutions reciting that three United States soldiers were murdered in South Carolina on Oct. 5, 1865, under circumstances of peculiar cruelty; that several persons were arrested, tried and condemned by Military Commission for said murder; that such persons were subsequently reprieved and sent to Fort Delaware, from which they were taken by *habeas corpus* and set free; and resolving that a select committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the circumstances attending the murder, and by whose procurement the reprieve and transfer were made, and the consideration for the same, the reasons thereof and all the facts connected therewith, the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, and to report to the House such action as it may deem necessary.

This was adopted.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill fixing the time for the election of representatives and delegates in Congress for the first Monday in November in 1868, and for the same day each alternate year thereafter.

Read twice, referred to Committee on Elections, and ordered printed.

CONNECTICUT HARBORS.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for such harbors on the coast of Connecticut as have been surveyed by the General Government during the present year.

REMOVAL OF SUNKEN VESSELS.

Mr. DARLING offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be requested to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the removal of all sunken vessels in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, port of New-York. Adopted.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. BROOMALL, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish a statement of all ordnance and ordnance stores now in possession of the Government, and copies of all orders or contracts for purchase or construction of any additional supplies, and those now being furnished.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN MEXICO.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, the President was requested to inform the House whether any portion of the Mexican territory has been occupied by United States troops, and if so, by what authority and for what purpose.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, the Committee on Printing was directed to inquire and report why the Agricultural Report for 1865 has not been printed and distributed to members.

PROTECTION OF LOYAL CITIZENS—PENSIONS.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill to protect all loyal persons in the insurrectionary States. Read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee, as also a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The bill provides for $8 a month pension to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and to the widows of those who are dead, from April 1, 1865. Read twice.

Mr. MILLER moved the previous question on the third reading.

The House refused to second the previous question, and on motion of Mr. PERHAM the bill was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

Mr. ELLIOTT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to make an investigation into all matters connected with the recent bloody riots in that city, which took place the last of July and the first of August, 1866, and particularly to inquire into the origin, progress and termination of the riotous proceeding, the names of the parties engaged in it, the acts of atrocity perpetrated, the number of killed and wounded, the character and amount of property destroyed, and whether and to what extent those acts were participated in by members of the organization claiming to be the Government of Louisiana, and report all the facts to the House. And the Sergeant-at-Arms or his deputy, and the Stenographer of the House, are directed to accompany the said Committee, and that all the expenses of this investigation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath; also to appoint a clerk, and to report such appropriate legislative action as may be requisite, in view of the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested as an amendment, that the Committee also visit the City of Indianapolis and investigate the riot that occurred while the President was there in September last.

Mr. ELIOT stated that that was another matter, and the gentleman had better have a distinct Committee for that.

The resolution was adopted.

PUNISHMENT OF BRIBERY IN ELECTIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It appears that the corrupt use of money to carry elections is becoming prevalent to an alarming degree; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to provide more perfectly for the punishment of bribery at elections, and to make any person ineligible to office who shall be found guilty of purchasing votes.

This resolution was adopted.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. MOULTON introduced a bill to provide for additional terms of Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the Southern District of Illinois.

Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Mr. MORRILL presented resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, in favor of equal and impartial suffrage.

Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, like resolutions in favor of increased tariff on wool.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to more fully regulate the powers and duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at the commencement of a Congress.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Also what additional legislation, if any, is required to prevent the reception and counting of electoral votes in the election of President and Vice-President from a Committee not entitled to participate in such election, and whether any other amendment of the law concerning the Electoral College is demanded by the interests of Congress, and report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was adopted.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. KASSON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary consider the propriety of providing by law that it shall be the duty of the President to establish martial law in every County or District of the States lately in rebellion wherein murders of citizens adhering to the Union shall take place, and where the local authorities do not promptly arrest, convict and punish the murderers, and report by bill or otherwise.

Adopted.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill authorizing an exchange of registered for coupon bonds—the parties making application for exchange to pay to the Treasurer one-fourth of one per cent. to cover expenses.

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Mr. DARLING offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of determining by law the rates to be charged for storage of merchandise in all bonded warehouses, and also for cartage on the same, and report by bill or otherwise.

Adopted.

THE FREE REVENUE LIST.

On a motion by Mr. TROWBRIDGE, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing farm wagons on the free list in the Internal Revenue Law.

THE REBEL VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report an amendment to the election laws of the District of Columbia, excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who voluntarily bore arms against the United States Government, or accepted office from the rebels during the late rebellion.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. COBB, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for turning over to the State Governments of the several loyal States all books, records and papers of the late Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau appertaining to the subject of recruiting and filling the quotas of troops in such States during the recent war.

PROTECTION FROM INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Mr. DONNELLY offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Emigration, travel and trade between the States of the Mississippi Valley and the States of the Pacific coast have been and are now greatly interrupted by the hostility of the Indian tribes on the great plains, and, whereas, it is a reproach to our Government that its citizens cannot travel from one portion of the national dominion to another without danger to life and property at the hands of a few thousand wretched savages; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to this House what addition to the force of the regular army would be required to thoroughly protect communication by the two great routes across the Continent, to wit: A route upon the general line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a route upon the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. And that he also be requested to communicate to the House the report of the tour of inspection made during the past season through the Territories of Dakota, Montana and Idaho to the Pacific Coast.

Adopted.

PROTECTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. BANKS offered the following resolution: That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into what measures are necessary to secure the recognition by other nationalities of the principle that naturalization by the United States of any native born subject of foreign States exempt such naturalized citizen from the performance of military duty under any foreign Government, and entitles him to all the privileges of a citizen of the United States in foreign lands so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits. Adopted.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

On motion, Mr. DRIGGS, the Postmaster General, was directed to communicate information as to all Postmasters removed since the adjournment of Congress—the causes of removal, the names of new appointees, whether the salaries have been increased, &c.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. MYERS offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate the names of all persons reappointed by him after rejection by the Senate, or the names of others appointed in their stead. Also, the names of all persons appointed by him whose names were withheld from the Senate last session. Also, all appointments made by him during the recess of the Senate, where no vacancy had occurred, &c.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—3 yeas to 124 nays.

The resolution was then adopted.

RANK OF CHAPLAINS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws as to allow Chaplains in the navy, who served with the land forces of the United States during the rebellion, to take rank from the date of such service.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

The Senate bill of last session to amend the act of March 3, 1863, granting lands to Kansas for railroad purposes was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

CHANGE OF TIME FOR THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The bill introduced by Mr. SCHENCK to fix the time for the regular meetings of Congress, and made the special order for to-day, was taken up.

Mr. SCHENCK explained and advocated the bill. He said that if it became a law it was important that it should be enacted as soon as possible, to afford opportunity to three or four of the States which had not held their elections for members to have extra sessions of their Legislatures to allow elections to be called. He argued that as there was continuity in the Executive Department, and the Judiciary Department, there should be like continuity in the Legislative Department, instead of which there was an interval of nine months between the expiring of one Congress and the organization of the next. It was not likely, he thought, that the first session of Congress, which was to meet on the 4th of March, would last more than ten, twenty, or thirty days, depending on the exigencies of the country.

The bill would give Congress an opportunity to organize by the election of its Speaker, the appointment of its officers and its Committees, and, in short, would put Congress in position to have, as it were, command of the situation. If Congress had met in March, 1865, the country would probably have been saved the disagreement between the President and Congress that had led to the present difficulty. Each State that has been in rebellion, accepting gladly the same terms now offered them, or terms very much more severe than those, would have been submissively obedient to the requirements made of it, and would be now represented in Congress. Or, if one were permitted to speculate on the possibilities of the past, it was not at all certain but that the then Vice-President, considering the exhibition which he made of himself on the 4th of March, would have been so dealt with by Congress after its assemblage that it would not have been troubled with any considerations of that character now.

Mr. BINGHAM proposed to amend by providing that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, Congress shall meet the next day.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that the bill should in that respect conform to the Constitution, which provided for the termination of Congress on the 4th of March, without regard to whether that day occurred on Sunday.

Mr. FINGHAM repudiated the idea that the Constitution took no notice of Sunday, and called attention to

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FENIANISM.

Gen. F. F. Millen, late President of the Fenian Military Council in Ireland, and late Acting C. E. I. R., against James Stephens the So-called C, O. I. R.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

To the Sincere Members of the Fenian Brotherhood at Home and Abroad:

COUNTRYMEN AND BROTHERS: As a Fenian of nearly seven years' standing, I feel it my painful duty to lay before you the reasons which have forced me to the (for us) humiliating conclusion that JAMES STEPHENS, the present head of our national organization, is not only no good man, but that he is a political humbug, if not a cheat and a rascal besides.

The first time that I had information of STEPHENS having manifested the cloven foot, was after the Fenian Fair in Chicago, some three and a half years ago. According to a letter then published by Mr. P. T. SHERLOCK, a brother who withdrew from our Society, it appears that JAMES STEPHENS took very ungentlemanly, unworthy and unbecoming measures to possess himself of the sum of £1,000, part of the proceeds of the Chicago Fair, and which had been set apart for certain purposes. For this money, as for all other funds which have passed through his hands, STEPHENS has never rendered any account. This Sherlock letter, even at that early date, shows up the character of STEPHENS in its true light, and should be read by every Fenian lover of the truth.

The first time that I saw STEPHENS was in May, 1865, in Dublin. He was then in a most violent and undignified rage against a poor soldier of the Fifth Regiment of Dragoon Guards, who, being a Fenian, had deserted contrary to the orders of the boss, in order to save himself from the cruel sentence of an inevitable court-martial.

At that time I was in Ireland on Fenian business, and was the ranking military officer of our organization there. Instead of being placed by STEPHENS in a position where any military experience I might possess could be made of some benefit to the I. R. B., I was kept in total ignorance for a long time of everything that was passing. When I complained to STEPHENS of my inactivity, he gave me an order to make him "a drawing of a *corps d'armée* of 50,000 men formed in line of battle, with their ammunition and baggage—every man in his place!" A military man will readily see the absurdity and uselessness of such a nonsensical order; but I would not have gone to the trouble of mentioning it here were it not for the fact that STEPHENS arrogates to himself all the knowledge, political and military, in the organization. At that particular period, I thought my time might have been better employed in assisting Irish-American officers, perhaps abler than myself, in perfecting the organization of the I. R. B., and in making preparations for the fight which STEPHENS had promised last year, but which, by his acts, he prevented from taking place.

Immediately after the seizure of the *Irish People* newspaper, and the first arrests in Dublin, when STEPHENS retired to his luxurious retreat in the "sweet solitude" of the banks of the Dodder, the writer, in virtue of his rank, was appointed President of the Military Council which the C. O. thought proper to name. It was a military council nominally only, for it possessed none of the prerogatives, powers, or privileges which should have belonged to it—its principal, and I might say, only duty, was to find lodgings for Irish-American officers arriving from the United States. Yet while STEPHENS completely deprived the Military Council of the power of benefitting the I. R. B. in any way, he industriously circulated the fact of its existence, both in America and in Ireland. The result of this policy was, that while he loosened men's purse-strings abroad and lined his pockets by reason of their growing confidence in the cause, the American officers in Ireland, seeing that the Military Council took no steps toward preparing for action, and supposing it to possess faculties for that purpose, very naturally concluded that it was composed of numbskulls and incompetent men, who were incapable of laying down a common-sense plan of action suited to the case. Under this impression very many of the Irish-American officers returned to the United States; and though they may have had other and more selfish motives to bring them back here and abandon the cause, still I can hardly blame them now for taking the action they did, seeing that they had good reason to lose confidence in Mr. STEPHENS and his Military Council—especially the latter, while the fact was that its hands were tied.

This Military Council, wishing to be useful and to discharge its duty, and thinking it detected an absence of any military plan in Ireland for carrying out the business of a great revolution, suggested one to STEPHENS for his adoption. It was unanimously approved of by the Council before submitting it to Mr. STEPHENS. It was insultingly rejected by the great C. O. I. R. as lacking in "originality and logical comprehensiveness." He saw it all himself, and knew more about it than the men who had seen a hundred bloody fields, from the Rapidan to New-Orleans. We acquiesced in his decision, for the sake of the cause, and not in deference to his opinion.

The writer always has been, and is now, of the opinion that if we take the field before England becomes involved in some foreign or domestic difficulty, we will literally be "stamped out." I told STEPHENS last year, as I tell the world now, that no successful rising can take place in Ireland while England basks in the sunshine of peace and tranquillity; but I also told him that if he resolved to fight, I would act with him to the best of my judgment and ability. That is my position to this hour. STEPHENS declared for battle, and I ask why in God's name did he not take the field last year, as he had preached and swore he would? I know of no man in Ireland who would not cheerfully have run the desperate risks with him if he had made an attempt to keep his word. He did not do it. Has he ever given an explanation of why he didn't fight last year to the thousands of patriotic Irishmen who have been contributing to his support so long? or to the friends and relatives of the brave hearts that his ruinous policy has cast into the felon's cell? He has done grievously wrong in pledging himself to fight by any partichlar time; he has done worse by not keeping his word, and is guilty of political madness, if nothing worse, in making a second open promise of fight "this year," which he cannot keep, even to save his life, which he prizes so dearly. No revolutionary leader can or should compromise himself to fight at any particular time. Why did he do it? and having failed once, why did he try it a second time, to fail ignominiously also? There is no faith or reliance in the man.

But that is not all. There are grave reasons for believing that the man is not sincere in his professions of patriotism. Would any patriotic man in his sound senses, much less a leader worthy of respect, think of dedicating £8,000 sterling, to establish a cannon factory for the Fenians under the enemy's nose in the City of Dublin? That was the fixed intention of STEPHENS; and the first arrests in Ireland and the want of funds, were the sole causes of compelling him to abandon this hobby. That was arming the I. R. B. with a vengeance! I tried to convince him that by expending £8,000 in the purchase of small arms, (which might prove somewhat easier to conceal than a cannon factory,) we might then be in a position to help ourselves to all the cannon in Dublin, free of cost or carriage. But in vain. He was bent on having "seventy cannon of different calibres, with plenty of shot and shell, and the factory besides," all for the sum of £8,000, to be collected from our confiding countrymen in America. Can a man with such ideas be in earnest; and, if so, should he be suffered to direct a great revolutionary movement? Such man must be either knave or fool, and in either case equally unsuited to the position which he clings to.

What can be expected from a leader who excludes every Irishman of ability and good social standing in Ireland from the Brotherhood? I know men at home of the first rank in society, who would gladly have joined the I. R. B., but who were deterred from doing so by the selfish, egotistical and incomprehensible conduct of STEPHENS. The influence of one of these men would be worth that of ten thousand James Stephenses, yet they are left out in the cold by the arbitrary conduct of the C. O.

I know one eminent barrister in Dublin who offered to me his valuable services gratis, in defence of the Fenian prisoners last year, and at a time when the funds of the I. R. B. could ill afford to pay the fees of counsel; yet those services were scornfully rejected by Mr. STEPHENS.

I know of another highly respectable business man in Dublin, when speaking of whom STEPHENS was in the habit of using the most opprobrious language; yet the great C. O., when he was desirous of running off to Paris, instead of fighting as he said he would, had to borrow money from that same man in order to pay his expenses to France, notwithstanding that STEPHENS had received from America the sum of $363,000. Comment is useless. What became of these $363,000?

Apropos of France. If STEPHENS really wanted to move in Ireland this year, why did he stay lionizing two long blessed months in Paris, airing his doubtful greatness with that antiquated and eccentric piece of political old trumpery, the Marquis DE BOISSE? Why did not he send to "the men in the gap" some of the considerable amount of money which he received from honest JOHN MITCHEL in Paris? How did he earn the denunciations of MITCHEL? Was it for building churches or endowing monasteries with the Fenian funds?

When O'MAHONY'S Commissioner last year asked STEPHENS to give an account of moneys which had reached him from this side of the water, he quietly balanced the books by remarking that he had "spent it in organizing purposes." "But," said the Commissioner, "have you any further statements to make on the subject?" "Why, no," replied the boss, "I spent it and a great deal more," (I think he said four times as much,) "which was raised at home and in England and Scotland." I was present when this occurred.

But can we naturally expect great things of a man who told the writer that, "If Ireland were free to-morrow he would not live in it; he would go to the South of France!" I think that is the likeliest place he will turn up in soon, and not on the green fields of his native land, with the standard of rebellion in his hand. It is a pity he did not go there seven years ago, so that some more earnest man might fill his place to-day.

I remember one night, at a meeting in Dublin, where representations were made to STEPHENS to the effect that it would be necessary to make some pecuniary sacrifices in order to keep some poor families from starving, whose attachment to our cause had led them into that condition. The boss was very much annoyed, but gave, or rather flung his consent in the face of the party asking for the relief, exclaiming with supreme contempt: "Give the dogs a bone." The man is a tyrant who cares for himself first, and for nobody else afterward.

At the very time spoken of above, STEPHENS was spending his $100 a day in the indulgence of his expensive horticultural tastes, and was squandering thousands of dollars in the purchase of fine wines, Brussels carpeting and princely furniture. We all know these statements to be true; beside that, nearly £2,000 in gold, silver, notes and drafts were found by the Police in his hands at the time of his arrest. All this, when Irish-American officers and Irish patriots were starving from want of the common necessaries of life, around him and all over Ireland.

Yes, he is a shrewd man when his own interests are concerned, and knows well his own short comings. Also, if the I. R. B. could get rid of him, they would have kicked him out of the organization long ago; but he has hung on to it like an incubus; he has stuck to the power, not it to him. To enable him to do so he has uniformly attempted to ostracize every intelligent well-meaning Irishman who manifested a desire of identifying himself with the Brotherhood, for he knew that by admitting such persons into the I. R. B. he would be whetting a knife to cut his own throat, politically speaking. Therefore he endeavored to keep such dangerous men aloof, and left the I. R. B. no choice of leadership but in himself. Delightfully he has managed its affairs.

Is the man honest, good, just or wise, who wrote to O'MAHONY that after a certain time he would get himself arrested in Ireland? His wife managed (unwittingly, however,) to accomplish this for him before he expected, by her shopping excursions from the banks of the Dodder into Dublin. That drew the detectives after her and they fished up Mr. STEPHENS; yet he attempted to lay the charge of betraying him to the door of some supposed false friend or enemy to the cause. In proof of the precautions of concealment which STEPHENS took, I may mention the fact that the writer, who was President of his Military Council, knew neither the locality of his residence nor the new name (HERBERT) which he had taken until informed of the latter by a seamstress of Dublin, and of the former I am in ignorance even to this day.

When STEPHENS was arrested, the writer was elected unanimously, by the Centres and Military Council in Ireland, as Acting Provisional C. O. I. R. This, of course, was until STEPHENS could be released from prison, and so that the organization might not be without a head in the interim. I hereby call upon the Irish Centres and the Military Council to declare if I ever suggested to any one or more of them the idea of my being elected in place of STEPHENS. For the offence of daring to imagine that the I. R. B. had any right to a leader during STEPHENS' absence, I was ordered to "go immediately to America, and not return until with the first expedition." I came to America in time, unfortunately, to find O'MAHONY, ROBERTS and SWEENEY tilting at each other's throats in a most disgraceful manner.

Ere leaving Ireland I made a conscientious attempt to have some one placed at the head of the organization while STEPHENS could be delivered from jail. For that offence I was subsequently charged with the crime of making an attempt to "subvert the power in Ireland, place myself at the head of the movement," and ruin things generally. Of course the paragraph in the note of STEPHENS making these charges contains an insinuation that I had, in order the better to carry out my plan, attempted to gain possession of the funds of the organization, and had probably been the cause of STEPHENS' apprehension for the same reason! I can now appeal to my compatriots on both sides of the water, who are acquainted with the circumstances of the case—more especially the Centres of Dublin and the members of the late Military Council—to judge and inform our countrymen in all lands of the unjustifiable and arbitrary conduct of STEPHENS in this matter, as in all others where his caprice and wrong-headedness lead him to act.

I take this occasion to thank the gentlemen of the deputation from the Irish Centres, now in this City, which waited upon me last week, for the kindness of their feelings toward me, and for their patriotic intentions of delivering me a document signed by all the Irish Centres in New-York, certifying to the blamelessness of my conduct during the short time I conducted affairs in Ireland, upon condition that I would not go into the Press against STEPHENS. They patriotically wished that nothing should be published against the C. O. I. R.—not for his sake by any means, but for that of the cause. These compatriots are mistaken in their zeal; forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and I have in this note painted JAMES STEPHENS not as I could have wished, but simply as I found him.

JAMES STEPHENS forgets that I voted no less a sum than £600 sterling, (at a time when Fenian funds were low enough, God knows,) as a reward to any person or persons who might accomplish his escape from prison. Surely he forgets this when he charges me with insubordination and worse. But his conduct in this affair is of a piece with the man's character. I wonder when he intends giving the two men who assisted him out of prison, at their own peril, another £50 of the £550 yet due to them for their services?

And now, countrymen and brothers on both sides of the water, a word with you ere parting. STEPHENS' attempt at a rising at home this year—if he makes one at all—will be an ignominious failure, not for the want of good men and true, to do and dare all that brave ones can for their country, but for the want of proper military direction, of which STEPHENS has willingly and knowingly deprived the "men in the gap." STEPHENS will probably turn up in the "South of France," and leave a few brave spirits to their doom at the tender mercies of the British law. But do not despair my countrymen; it is "the constant drop that wears the stone"—stick to your organization and keep it intact both in Ireland and America. Centres keep your Circles together, Circles obey the Centres whom you have chosen to direct your efforts. Work on silently, quietly; increase your numbers and perfect your organization; draw closer around you the strong bonds of patriotic brotherhood, but pay no more contributions for quixotic Canadian incursions or "risings in Ireland this year." Watch for the time when "England's difficulty will be Ireland's opportunity." It is coming, and let it be one year or twenty we must wait for it—then strike and may God nerve your arms.

F. F. MILLEN.

P.S.—When I shall hear of JAMES STEPHENS having effected a landing in Ireland, that he has taken the field according to promise, I will most cheerfully retract all I have said against him in this note; nay, further, I will dress myself in sackcloth and ashes, and with a halter about my neck, I will seek out the great liberator and say to him, I am unworthy to live—dispose of my life as you will. However, until that happens, what I have written above must remain said.

F. F. MILLEN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of City Canvassers.

The Board met at noon yesterday, and organized by the appointment of Alderman FLYNN as Chairman, Mr. D. T. VALENTINE as Clerk, and TERRENCE B. SMITH as Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Clerk announced that the returns from the following districts had not been received:

Fourth District of First Ward, Eighth District of Fifth Ward, Fourth District of Eighth Ward, Seventh District of Eighth Ward, Fifth District of Tenth Ward, Sixth District of Eleventh Ward, Fourth District of Twelfth Ward, Sixth District of Thirteenth Ward, First District of Fourteenth Ward, Fourth District of Sixteenth Ward, Second District of Nineteenth Ward, Seventh District of Nineteenth Ward, Sixteenth District of Nineteenth Ward, Fifteenth District of Twentieth Ward, Third District of Twenty-second Ward.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring the canvassers of those Districts before the Board.

Mr. RYERS moved that the Board take a recess until 11 A. M. to-day, which motion was adopted.

It is understood that Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY will protest against a certificate of election being given to Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, on the ground that many ballots cast for him (MICHAEL CONNOLLY) were rejected as being wrongly indorsed. Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY claims that his tickets were indorsed as the law directs, and therefore none should have been rejected.

It is possible that another question may arise as to the number of Councilmen to be declared elected. The Charter says that six Councilmen shall be elected in each Senatorial District, or thirty in all. The last Legislature, however, passed a law limiting the number to five in each district, or twenty-five in all. In the opinion of the Corporation Counsel this law is void, for the reason that the matters referred to in the body of the bill are not given in the title. The Police Commissioners, in their call for the election, however, state that five Councilmen are to be elected in each district, and as the Councilmanic tickets contain but five names, it is not easy to see in what manner the question can be brought before the Board of City Canvassers.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Fire in Mercer-street—Aggregate Loss About $9,000.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the upper part of the building No. 95 Mercer-street. Owing to the promptness of giving the alarm the firemen were enabled to get at work in a few minutes after the discovery of the flames. Before they succeeded in extinguishing the fire, however, the third and fourth floors were considerably damaged, causing a loss on stock to HALLSTEIN & ZENS, cabinet-makers, who occupied these floors, of about $6,000, upon which there is an insurance of $2,000 in the Central Park, of this City, and Hope, of Providence, R. I. A portion of the second floor is occupied by C. LIGHT, billiard cue maker, whose loss on stock by water is about $200; insured for $1,200 in the People's Insurance Company. The rear of the second floor is occupied by FREDERICK MOORE, inlaid wood work, loss $100; insured for $400 in the St. Mark's. Part of the first floor is occupied by EDWARD KNEALE, plumber, whose loss is $100; insured for $400 in the Merchants'. The remaining portion of the first floor is occupied by PATRICK HUGHES, gas-fitter; loss $100; no insurance. CHAS. HOLZHEIM, on the second floor, suffered a loss of $100 on furniture; insured for $500 in the Albany City. The basement is occupied by JOHN KELLY, (colored,) as a billiard saloon; loss $200; insured for $1,200 in the Pacific. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,500; partially insured.

INAUGURATION OF THE GRAND MASONIC FAIR.

Interesting Opening Ceremonies—Fully 10,000 Visitors the First Night—The Fair to be Continued Throughout the Holidays—$150,000 Expected to be Realized for the Hall and Asylum Fund.

Since the memorable Metropolitan Fair of April, 1864, for the benefit of the Christian Commission, nothing of the kind has, perhaps, excited so widespread and deep an interest in the public mind as the Masonic Fair now in progress in this City.

The building selected for the purpose is the old Presbyterian marble church corner Grand and Crosby streets, now the property of the Masonic Fraternity of the State of New-York. In order to fit the edifice for the holding of the Fair, very great and arduous work had to be performed; the pew-seats all through the house had to be removed, and a stout flooring resting upon heavy beams, extended from gallery to gallery, thus dividing what was the main audience room into two separate floors, or apartments. Then came the equally laborious task of erecting suitable stands or booths for the use of the lodges which were to be represented. This accomplished and everything ready for the reception of the articles to be offered for sale, the next thing to be done was to notify lodge committees to send in their goods. Accordingly at an early hour on Monday morning huge boxes, and ponderous packages, and sundry and divers mysterious looking bundles began to arrive at the building, and continued to come in an almost endless profusion, until the generosity of contributors really caused inconvenience, and the only question then was what should be done with all the goods that had arrived.

Between fifty and sixty lodges, principally of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, then drew lots for situation, which resulted in the following order: Silentia, No. 198; Long Island, No. 382; Acacia, No. 327; Eureka, No. 243; Manitou, No. 106; Mariners', No. 67; Fessler, No. 576; Oscar Coles, No. 241; Mystic Tie, No. 272; Manhattan, No. 62; Continental, No. 287; Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11; Atlas, No. 316; Benevolent, No. 28; Richmond County lodges, (names and numbers not ascertained;) Ocean, No. 156; Neptune, No. 317; Palestine, No. 204; Corinthian, No. 488; New-York, No. 330; Normal, No. 523; Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 94; Washington, No. 21; Humboldt, No. 512; Lebanon, No. 191; Columbian, No. 484; Hope, No. 244; Polar Star, No. 245; Tabernacle, No. 598; Pyramid, No. 490; Americus, No. 535; Darcy, No. 187; Mount Nebob, No. 257; Tecumseh, No. 487; Templar, No. 203; German Union, No. 54; York, No. 197; Keystone, No. 235; Greenwich, No. 467; Mosaic, No. 418; L'Union Francaise, No. 17; Charter Oak, No. 249; Zerubbabel, No. 329; Putnam, No. 338; Doric, No. 280; Eastern Star, No. 227; Empire City, No. 206; Evangelist, No. 600; Harlem, No. 457; Harmony, No. 199; Navigator, No. 232.

The situations thus decided, the Committees from the various lodges set to work at once ripping open the boxes, undoing the parcels, and in a remarkably short space of time they had succeeded, with the assistance of a host of good lady friends who generously volunteered their assistance, in distributing the contents in tasteful array upon their several stands, and at last as the time of opening approached, the great work of preparation was well nigh completed.

The occasion was inaugurated Monday evening with appropriate ceremonies, which commenced at 7:30 o'clock, and were participated in by M. W. J. W. SIMONS, P. G. M.; Rev. R. McMURDY, D. D., LL.D., G. P. Grand Encampment of the United States; R. W. JAMES W. AUSTIN, G. S., and other eminent past and present Grand Officers, at the conclusion of which the Fair was formally declared opened. The two upper floors are used by the lodges as show and sales rooms, while the basement is divided into several apartments, the principal one of which is the restaurant which is under the supervision of Mr. J. F. CURRY of the Metropolitan Hotel. Another apartment is devoted to billiards, a third to the exhibition and sale of useful patented articles of various kinds, &c., &c.

To particularize with justice, would be impossible. We can only say that throughout the building every arrangement bespoke the most careful and assiduous labor of those who superintended the work, and success seemed to have crowned every effort. The display was truly magnificent. But then we speak from only partial glimpses, for the surging crowds that thronged the entire building made it difficult to reach any particular stand, and impossible to remain there long enough to see a fraction of the numerous attractions offered to the view of the anxious spectator. It was estimated by those who are competent to judge, that fully ten thousand people patronized the Fair last evening, as a continuous line passed and repassed the outer door from the time of opening until the hour of closing. The Executive Committee hopes to realize at least $150,000 from the proceeds, the whole of which is to be applied to the credit of the Hall and Asylum Fund. To this end the Fair will probably be continued throughout the remainder of the present month, thus enabling those who desire to aid a noble cause to do so, purchasing their holiday goods at much lower figures, we are assured, than retail store prices. So far as could be seen and judged, charges for everything are very moderate, which is more than can be said of prices at every Fair.

The Police arrangements are very complete under the able direction of Acting-Capt. GARLAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who, with a detachment of thirty men, preserves the utmost good order and decorum in and about the premises. It is utterly impossible for visitors to become intoxicated within the building, as no wines or spirituous liquors of any kind are allowed to be sold. Sparkling soda and mineral waters on draught are to be obtained, however, in abundance, by thirsty souls who may desire to "wet their whistles." Upon the whole, we are inclined to believe that the brilliant opening of Monday evening augurs the most complete success of this great Masonic enterprise.

The interest yesterday was scarcely less than that of the day before, and notwithstanding the unpleasant nature of the weather in the evening, the building was thronged with visitors, who purchased liberally, and went home apparently well satisfied with the enjoyment experienced in their visit. The fair opens at 10 A. M. and remains open until 10 P. M.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Tax on Cotton Again—A New Ocean Telegraph Suggested—Resignation of President Low.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, JONATHAN STURGES, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on the Cotton Tax reported a memorial to Congress, which embraced the points heretofore published in the TIMES. The memorial sums up the objections to the cotton tax as follows:

"It is unjust and oppressive, because no other important agricultural product, of which a large portion is exported, is burdened in a like manner. It is inexpedient, because it discourages production in our own country, and encourages it abroad. It is injurious to the freedmen and planters of the South, because it obstructs the cultivation of the land, and the employment of labor. It is unnecessary, because it is unimportant whether $20,000,000 less of the public debt is paid off in 1867, as the greater prosperity which will follow the repeal of the tax will accelerate the payment of the debt after that time. And in addition to these objections, occurs the question of the constitutionality of the tax, when viewed in the light of an export duty, which it unquestionably is in practice. Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray your honorable body to abolish the tax at the earliest day practicable."

After considerable discussion it was resolved that the report be printed and copies left in the Chamber for the perusal of members; that it be recommitted to the Committee for some alterations in phraseology, and that a special meeting be called two weeks hence for final action in the matter.

Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York are deeply impressed with the importance, not only to the commerce, but to the security and peace of the United States, of ascertaining, by proper soundings, the facilities afforded by the bed of the Atlantic Ocean for laying lines of telegraphic cable directly connecting our Atlantic coast with the western coast of France and of Southern Europe; and do hereby respectfully petition the Government of the United States to employ such portion of the national navy as may be required for making the necessary soundings without delay.

Resolved, That copies of the preceding resolution, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the President of the United States and to both Houses of Congress.

In offering these resolutions, Mr. RUGGLES said he would briefly state the reasons which seemed to render them proper and necessary at the present time. This Chamber of Commerce, as is well known, has recently done its part in celebrating the success of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in establishing telegraphic communication through the Atlantic, between the two Continents.

At the banquet given on that occasion it was not sought in any way to monopolize for our country the honors of this great achievement, but full credit was cordially awarded not only to the capitalists but to the navigators and men of science of great Britain, who had lent their means and abilities to the undertaking. On the other hand, it was as fully and fairly claimed that to American perseverance and American science was due at least a portion of the credit. We insisted not only that the indomitable perseverance of Mr FIELD, both on the sea and on the land should be gratefully commemorated, but that the unquestioned services of MORSE in first practically establishing telegraphic communication on this globe, and the bold and ardous achievements of our gallant naval officers, BROOKE and BERRYMAN, in sounding the then unfathomed depths of the ocean, and reducing their topography to mathematical certainty for the use of man, should not be forgotten. It was also thought worthy of special remark, perhaps with some premonition of the future, that the science evolved in these great services, had now become the property of all the governments and peoples of the civilized world, and would enable the present century to fill up the measure of its glory, by completing a perfect system of ocean telegraphs by lines at all proper and convenient intervals in the available portions of the bed of the Atlantic—thereby preventing the evils of monopoly, reducing the cost of daily inter-continental intercourse to the lowest practicable limit, and practically securing the ocean as the common highway of nations, for the use, not of any favored nation, but of the whole family of man.

This world-wide community of interest, and especially the equality of the two great nations of English lineage who had conjointly established the Atlantic Cable, was the prevailing sentiment, the very key-note of the banquet given by our Chamber of Commerce on the 15th of November. What, then, was our surprise to find, within a week, published in the London *Times*, as part of the response of the leading Minister of the British Crown, to a toast, on the 9th of November, the Lord Mayor's Day, to "Her Majesty's Ministers," a claim put forth in the following terms:

"Peace," said the Earl of DERBY, "has its triumphs as well as war; and in the course of the past year we can point with pride to a triumph more advantageous to the human race, redounding more to the credit of the country, than any which could be acquired by any warlike operations, however skillfully carried on. I allude to that great triumph which has been achieved by British science, by British perseverance, by British energy, by which we have maintained our claim to exercise dominion over the sea, and combined, in intimate and enduring bonds, the great continents of Europe and America, between which we have succeeded in annihilating time and space."

It must be with profound astonishment that this Chamber of Commerce or any American citizen can listen to a pretension such as this. For nearly two generations we had thought that "Britannia ruling the Sea" lived only among the ballads of the nearly forgotten past. We had supposed that the ancient British claim to exclusive dominion over the ocean, with its kindred assumption of the right of search and impressment, had forever vanished before the rising and the risen power of our Continental Republic. Never could we have imagined that the ocean cable, the joint offspring of the two nations, the very harbinger and organ of peace and national equality, could thus early be claimed as a British monopoly, not only pecuniary but political, to be used as an engine for reviving and reëstablishing this long dormant claim to exercise dominion over the sea—that God-given, world-wide heritage, common alike to ourselves and the whole family of nations.

As citizens of the American Union, this Chamber of Commerce may well expect that such an assumption will not be permitted to pass unheeded. Our Government and our people, "forewarned, forearmed," will seek at once the best and readiest weapon of defence. They will, either separately or in coöperation with the Governments or the peoples of Continental Europe facing the Atlantic, proceed with all practicable dispatch to occupy the available portion of its ocean bed by telegraphic cables, open on moderate and equal terms to all the civilized world. As the necessary preliminary step, they must obtain accurate knowledge of the submarine topography between the fortieth and fiftieth parallels of north latitude, thereby determining the most eligible and economical lines connecting the Atlantic coast of the United States with Continental Europe. With the experience in ocean telegraphy now possessed by the world, reducing the necessary forces and appliances to mathematical certainty, one such line may be laid from Cape Cod, or Montauk Point, to Brest, at a cost not much, if at all, exceeding six millions of dollars. Were it double that amount, the political strength and security of the nation would require the expenditure. The line recently laid from Ireland to the Province of Newfoundland, cost but £600,000 or $3,000,000.

Let us then at once petition our Government to make, without delay, these preliminary soundings. Above all, let us hope that our national authorities, Executive and Legislative, may promptly assure, not only our citizens on this side of the Atlantic, but the great "Concourse of Nations" at Paris, now near at hand, that the United States will take efficient measures for practically resisting the present claim, and any future claim of any European nation, whether insular or continental, to exercise any exclusive dominion over the sea.

To meet any and every such assumption at the threshold—in a word, to do our part in emancipating the ocean from thraldom, pecuniary or political, now and forever—is the object of the resolutions now respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Chamber.

The resolution was seconded by Gen. WETMORE, and adopted.

Gen. WALBRIDGE moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That copies of the remarks submitted by Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, in explanation of the preceding resolutions, be transmitted, with a copy of the resolutions, to the President of the United States, and the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, of the Committee on Lost Records, reported a memorial to Congress, in which it was recommended that a statute be passed making parol or other proof of lost public documents legal.

A letter from Mr. LOW, President of the Chamber, containing his resignation, was read and referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE WALKER-STREET FIRE.

Inquest Over the Recovered Remains by Coroner Wildey—No More Discoveries Made—Verdict of the Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner WILDEY, at the Worth-street Station-House, over the charred and unrecognizable remains of a man, which were found in the ruins of the Walker-street fire, as previously reported in the TIMES. As it was believed that other bodies would be recovered, there being four men missing, the inquest did not come off until yesterday, to permit of a more extended search; but as all endeavors to discover more bodies have proved fruitless so far, the proceedings were concluded. A gang of laborers are still employed in removing the debris of the fallen walls, and they may yet succeed in recovering the remains of Messrs. JOHN J. BIRMINGHAM, HENRY DEAN, ADAM MAIBERGER or GEORGE ROBERSON, one of whose bodies has been recovered. The following is the evidence elicited during the inquest:

Joseph Maiberger, being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 116 Ridge-street, and was present at the fire in Walker-street on Monday afternoon; I was in the shop No. 100 Walker-street when I heard an alarm of fire; I was on the fifth floor; Mr. Birmingham, the proprietor of the shop, and myself ran down stairs when we saw the fire burning on the third floor; we went down to the street, and while there Mr. Birmingham proposed to go up to save what we could; we went up, and I had just got a handful of things together, when I was obliged to leave, and go up on the roof; my cousin, Henry Dean, was with me; he said he would go down after some clothes; he went, and that was the last I saw of him; beside those I have mentioned, my father, Adam Maiberger, and George Roberson were left in the shop; I have heard nothing further of them since, and I suppose they have been burned to death; we manufactured looking-glass and picture-frames at the shop; I have no idea how the fire originated; it must have started on the third floor, in the cotton-batting factory.

Joshua A. Stetson being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 62 East Eleventh-street; I am a paper collar manufacturer at No. 246 Canal-street, fourth floor; on Monday afternoon I noticed a smoke rising from below, and saw a blaze on the third floor; I went down and found the wool-carding establishment on fire; I know nothing of the origin of the fire.

Henry Bopp being sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 118 Chrystie-street; I worked for Mr. John J. Birmingham; I was at work when the fire broke out; I went down to the third floor and saw the wool-carding establishment on fire; returned to the fifth floor, and soon the smoke became so dense that I could not go down stairs; I escaped by the skylight; there were six others with me; four persons were left in the building; I know nothing of the origin of the fire.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., being sworn, deposed—I have made an examination of the body of deceased; it was nearly destroyed by fire; from its appearance, I should judge it to be that of a tall man, of good muscular development; from the testimony in the case, I am of the opinion that death was caused by burns received.

The case was then given to the Jury, who, after brief deliberation, found the following verdict: "That the said unknown man came to his death from burns received at the conflagration at No. 100 Walker-street, Dec. 3, 1866."

Board of Health.

The Board of Health held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair. The attorney of the Board, Mr. BLISS, made some explanations regarding Crystal Lake Ice Pond, in New Rochelle. This pond, whence the Brooklyn Ice Company draw its supply of ice, has been complained of as a nuisance and deleterious to health. The pond was originally a small natural one, but by artificial means has been made to overflow a large area of marsh. The ice drawn from thence has been pronounced injurious, while the marsh created by the overflow is productive of much sickness. The principal disease engendered is chills and fever, and it was stated that the existence of this pond has driven away hundreds of people and millions of dollars worth of capital. The engineer of the Board has carefully surveyed the place, and reports that to drain this lake and reclaim and purify the marsh would involve a large expense. The report of the attorney and the whole subject was laid upon the table for the present.

The attorney also read a letter from an undertaker named W. H. SPEER, against whom a complaint had been made for removing a dead body from the City for burial without having procured a permit. The explanation was not deemed satisfactory, and the attorney was directed to prosecute the delinquent. The offence is one to which a severe penalty is attached.

On motion of Judge BOSWORTH, the matter of Crystal Lake Ice Pond was reconsidered, and after some discussion was referred to the counsel of the Board to ascertain whether or not the Board of Health really has authority to act in the matter at all or not, and whether, if it has, it can compel the owners to pay the expenses incurred.

The Board adjourned for one week.

A Site for a New Barge and Revenue Office—Mr. E. B. Hart Nominated for Street Commissioner.

The Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

The Joint Special Committee to whom was referred the application of the General Government for a site for a barge and revenue office on the Battery, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry-slip, reported in favor of granting the Government the land desired for a consideration not exceeding $5.

The report was laid over.

A Communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that in his opinion the law lengthening the term of office of the Justice of the Eighth Judicial District to 1870 is constitutional.

A communication was received from the Mayor withdrawing the nomination of Mr. JOHN T. AGNEW for Street Commissioner, Mr. AGNEW declining the office, and substituting the name of Mr. EMANUEL B. HART.

The paper was laid over, and the Board adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

JOHN DILL, a resident of Old Bridge, Middlesex County, N. J., came into Court, yesterday afternoon, and made oath that he had been robbed of a pocket-book containing $15, under the following circumstances: Deponent was passing through Vesey-street on Wednesday evening, when he was jostled by PATRICK O'BRIEN and an unknown confederate, who succeeded, in the confusion, in obtaining possession of the missing pocket-book. The rogues then ran off, and were pursued by the owner and Officer HOLLEY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who secured O'BRIEN as he was concealing himself behind a truck. The stolen pocket-book was subsequently found in a barrel near by. The prisoner was locked up for trial in default of bail. He is a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, and a resident of Paterson, N. J.

ROBBERY BY A FEMALE.

CATHARINE GIBSON, a degraded and intemperate woman, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer TAGGERT, of the Fourth Precinct, on the charge of having stolen a silver watch from SINCLAIR ARKISE, a sailor belonging to the ship *Wisconsin*, lying at Pier No. 27 East River. The cause of her arrest was that she said that "she had made a raise of a watch and some money." When searched, the missing time-keeper was found in her possession, and she was committed for trial. The prisoner denied her guilt.

A QUEER ROBBERY.

MARY MILLER sold out a lager bier saloon, at No. 33 Rector-street, in the First Ward, for $250, a few days ago, and engaged board of ABBIE HALSTEAD, at No. 230½ West-street. For better security, she placed her money inside her stocking. Yesterday morning MARY was engaged in washing her landlady's child, which was lying in her lap. While so employed the mother came in, and commenced playing with the infant, and at the same time managed to abstract the money concealed in MARY's stocking, who could not prevent the larceny for fear of dropping the infant. Officer MOONEY, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested the accused, and she was committed for trial in default of bail. She is 37 years of age, and a native of Ireland. The complainant saw the theft committed, but supposed it was a joke. The money was not recovered.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A PICKPOCKET IN A FOURTH-AVENUE STAGE.

On Wednesday afternoon as Mrs. ELLEN MACKIN, who resides at No. 151 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was riding in a Fourth-avenue stage, her pocket was picked of a portmonnaie containing $30 in United States notes. Her story is that she felt her pocket-book in her pocket, just before getting out of the stage; that a well-dressed and genteel-looking gentleman who was in the stage helped her out; that while he was thus engaged she felt his hand upon her pocket, and immediately afterward discovered her loss, but the rascal had jumped out of the vehicle and ran away. The lady then went to the detective office, where she left a description of the suspected thief. From this descripiton thus furnished, Detective FARLEY was led to arrest one FREDERICK WINSLOW, who, upon being confronted by the lady, was at once recognized as the polite individual who helped her out of the stage. The prisoner was taken before the magistrate, who committed him without bail to answer the charge.

ROBBED IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.

A soldier named PATRICK GRODY, who is at present stationed at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, was induced to accompany a young girl of frail character, who answers to the name of MINNIE STEWART, to her rooms in a certain house in Greene-street, where she robbed him of $25. The accused was arrested soon afterward, and yesterday conveyed before Justice DODGE, who committed her for examination in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

DISHONEST BOARDERS.

MARGARET FITZGERALD and CATHARINE SEEMING, two respectable-looking young women, were arrested and brought before Justice MANSFIELD yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of bed-clothing, valued at $24 50, from a room in the house No. 97 East Broadway, where they had engaged board recently. The goods were subsequently recovered from a pawnbroker's shop, where they had been pledged. The accused were held for examination in default of bail.

AN UNPROFITABLE NEIGHBOR.

THOMAS MURTHA, who resides on the second floor of the house No. 335 Eighth-street, was yesterday arraigned upon the charge of stealing $26 worth of glassware from a room on the same floor, occupied by HANNAH ABRAHAMS, while that person was absent upon an errand. The accused was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

TWO COLORED INDIVIDUALS IN TROUBLE.

HENRY SCHNEIDER keeps a merchant tailoring establishment at No. 824 Sixth-avenue. Yesterday morning, during his absence from the store, two colored men, one named JOHN JONES and the other unknown, came in and asked the clerk to let them look at some goods. After discussing the prices at some length they left without making any purchases. After they had gone, a quantity of material worth $50 was missed from one of the counters, whereupon information was conveyed to the Police authorities, which resulted in JONES' arrest and the recovery of the stolen property. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. EDWARD N. BANKS, who resides at No. 304 Lexington-avenue, appeared in Court yesterday and made oath to the statement, that on the evening of the 1st inst., as he was returning home from a political meeting, he was attacked by three men, who beat him severely and robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $350, and $50 in United States Treasury notes, with which they ran away. From his description of the ruffians the police were led to apprehend JOHN MULLEN, HUGH MCCLUSKY and JAS. MCGOVERN *alias* Loughlin. The accused were taken before Justice KELLY yesterdyy afternoon and committed.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Barnard, P. J.; Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.

Court will open at 10 A. M., to swear in applicants for admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3481—Salomon vs. Noah.
2981—Matthews et al. vs. Macoy et al.
3165—Conley, Mayor &c., vs. Girardy et al.
2465—Luke vs. Kitson et al.
3730—Wermberg vs. Wolf.
3731—Wermberg vs. Wolf.
3175—Barling et al., &c., vs. Gibson.
3177—Barling et al., &c., vs. Gibson.
4159—Baker et al. vs. Hoagland.
4157—Aburtis et al. vs. Day.
1313—Aberley, Sr., vs. Behr et al.
3715—Lonon vs. Andrews, Adm.
3675—(No. 1.)—Whitmore vs. Patterson et al.

Nos.
3325—Field, Adm., vs. Bennett et al.
4119—Taber et al. vs. Bergeman et al.
3225—Staples vs. Harrington.
3579—Eadie et al. vs. Napheggi et al.
3991—Hovey vs. Bendterlin.
3307—Bungi et al. vs. Jutt.
4289—Donnelly vs. Holbrooke.
2619—Victory vs. Claffy.
4271—Blake, Jr., vs. Bennett et al.
4277—Bauendahl et al. vs. Perzel.
4123—Burdick vs. French.
743—Chamberlain vs. Saulsbury et al.
4299—Read vs. Grant.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2626—Vaughan et al. vs. Montgomery.
2656—Williams, jr. vs. Wood
2992—New-York Steam Engine Works vs. Enever.
3266—Heck et al. vs. McKay et al.
3630—Colorm vs. Stillwell.
3554—Allison et al. vs. Fuller.
3304—Bradley vs. Lewis.
3684—Archer et al. vs. Sheppard.
3526—Saratoga County National Bank vs. Richardson et al.
4156—Doherty vs. Mignault.

Nos.
3932—Hiddon vs. Smith.
3416—Davis vs. Culbertson et al.
4132—Allen vs. Dewlan.
4258—Hawkins vs. Hammond.
4266—Kehoe et al. vs. Newmann.
3666—Escoriaza vs. Ruger et al.
3570—Carter vs. Binninges.
3924—Cornell et al. vs. Truesdell.
3998—Harpel vs. Schwab.
4338—Market National Bank vs. Stadeker et al.
4274—Read vs. Fitzgerald.

Part III—Held No. 73 Duane-st., by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1234—Rexford vs. Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
1469—Anderson vs. Smith.
1069—Dusenbury vs. The Lenox Fire Insur'ce Company.
1070—Dusenbury vs. The GlobeFire Insurance Company.
1071—Dusenbury vs. The Croton Fire Insurance Company.
1072—Dusenbury vs. The K. Co. Fire Insurance Company.
1073—Dusenbury vs. The P. Fire Insurance Company.
1074—Dusenbury vs. The Int. Fire Insurance Company.
1483—Venoist vs. Pinckney, et al.
1597—Statesin, et al., vs. The City of Brooklyn.

Nos.
987—Rohrscheit vs. Stevens.
2069—Coughlan, adm., vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
1379—Haggerty, et al., vs. Bernstein, imp'd.
1380—Wilmerding, et al, vs. Bernstein, imp'd.
1989—Bryant vs. Hessell, et al.
2275—Coffin vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
2316—(No.2)—Hall vs. Weeksler, et al.
2179—(No.1)—Hall vs. Weeksler, et al.
2155—Weaver vs. The First National Bank of New-Orleans.
505—Iselin vs. Buckley, et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Mason, J.—Held at No. 73 Duane-st.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Taylor vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
175—Wilson vs. Gillender.
176—Williams vs. Hay.
177—Hamersley vs. Byrne.
178—Dunham vs. Newall.
179—McCrory vs. McCroy.
180—Taylor vs. Ketchum.
181—Calhoun vs. Ketchum.
182—Moore vs. Pine.
183—Lyons vs. Anson.
187—Cohen vs. Jackson.
188—Walker vs. Albertson.

Nos.
191—Sommers vs. Adams.
192—Johnson vs. Kelly.
193—Eisenberg vs. Pettingill.
194—Little vs. Turnure.
323—Belden vs. Arnoux.
308—Hewitt vs. B. R. P. Co.
309—Same vs. Same.
327—White vs. Kirtland
324—Hunt vs. Sanger.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
28—Fagann vs. Mills.
61—Kiefer vs. Levy.
62—Preston vs. Moore.

Nos.
63—Same vs. Same.
90—Wright vs. Comstock.

The General call is No. 87—Havemeyer vs. Schofield.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2653—Ireland vs. Delavan.
2515—Wilson vs. Jewett.
2737—Lynch vs. McDonald.
3055—Cuff vs. O'Reilly.
2315—Dexheimer vs. Gautier.
2503—Schwetje vs. Gernard.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2695—Stannard vs. Eyting.
2589—Barrows vs. Brink.

Nos.
2433—McMulken (vs. Windisch.
1977—Boyd vs. Pickersgill.
2681—Spencer vs. Bradley.
2698—Thomas, by guardian, &c., vs. Ranch.
2623—Hazlett vs. Gill.
2356—Whittemore vs. Levy.
2711—Francis vs. Tallman.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2692—Schniefer vs. The Forty-second-street, &c. Railroad Company.
2866—Fisher vs. Gilmour.
2856—McCarthy vs. Duryea.
2938—Doyle vs. Hickook.
2646—Ferraid vs. Claherty.
2568—McCallum vs. The A. S. Insurance Company.
2576—Taylor vs. Ketchum et al.

Nos.
1964—Goodridge vs. The National Fire Insurance Company.
1028—Jones vs. Degan.
2400—Largam vs. Largam.
2870—Butler vs. McIlvaine.
2581—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell.
1762—Same vs. Same.
2760—Mason vs. Duryea.
2736—Bender vs. Comstock.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1710—Mulhall vs. Butterby.
1156—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
1543—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
1857—Cone vs. Burgess.
1832—Bayley vs. Secor.
1818—Bayley vs. Stenton.
1852—Pearsall vs. Kipp.
1855—Wood vs. Suit.
1008—Barry vs. Hodden.
1690—McGarrohan vs. Waters.

Nos.
1834—Hyde vs Valkenburgh.
1183—Page vs. Colby.
1911—Jones vs. The Rutgers F. I. Co.
1912—Frieber vs. The Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co., and the Ninth-av. R. R. Co.
1913—Benborn vs. Bluxome.

Part II.—Held by Judge Brady—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1831—Leary vs. Mackey.
1680—Lloyd vs. Matthews.
1636—Freeman vs. Street.
525—Paine vs. Church.
1814—Maynagh vs. Schepp.
1841—Porters vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
1597—Valentine vs. Heinutt.

1905—Holmes vs. Brundage.
1908—Moore vs. Lawrence.
1909—Am. National Bank vs. Clapp.
1910—Jones vs. Corn Exchange Ins. Co.
1382—Smithson vs. Lilly.
1140—Nelson vs. Kidder.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Hearn, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
8—Beebe vs. Hedger.
10—Courtney vs. Johnson.
4—Metzler vs. Schoefer.
24—Underhill vs. Waldron.
27—Landers vs. C. and Note of Bank C. Wheeler.
28—Edwards vs. Wilmot.
29—Hamilton vs. Wilmarth.
33—Holland vs. Zimmerman
34—Wagner vs. Stanton.
35—Savage vs. Prentice.
40—Shindler vs. Norwood.

Nos.
41—Kissam vs. Woodlinger.
42—Tally vs. Ninth-avenue Railroad Company.
43—Oberlander vs. Smith.
44—Same vs. Same.
45—Post vs. National Life Insurance Company.
46—McMahan vs. Benner.
47—Goldthwait vs. Auqin.
48—Baldwin vs. Ellis.
49—Myers vs. Coles.

Validity of the Writ of Fieri Facias Tested and Issued after the Death of the Defendant in the Suit—Jurisdiction where Attachment Issues Contrary to Law, and is Not Directed to an Officer Competent to Execute the Writ.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

John K. Mitchell, plaintiff in error, vs. The Lessee of Vincente de St. Maxent, et al.—This case comes up by writ of error to the District Court for the Northern District of Florida.

An action of ejectment was brought in that Court by the defendant in error, and the cause was submitted to the Court upon an agreed statement of facts, as on a special verdict, which, with the record in the ejectment suit, is made part of this record; and on the facts so agreed, the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff below.

The plaintiff below made title to the lands in controversy as lessee of the heirs at law of F. M. de St. Maxent, to whom the land had been granted by the crown of Spain in 1816, and confirmed by Congress in 1823. The defendant below claimed title under a sale by the Marshal of the District of West Florida, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued on the 21st of December, 1826, in the usual form, against the estate of the original grantee. The question is as to the validity of that sale.

The defendant in attachment, a citizen and resident of Cuba, died in Cuba in November, 1825, the day previous to the test of execution, and this ejectment is brought by his heirs, in December, 1857, thirty-two years after judgment, to recover the land, while enjoying the benefit of the purchase money.

The appellant contends that at common law, if the execution be tested in the life-time, it may be taken out and executed after death, for the execution related to the judgment and might be tested immediately after it was rendered. The doctrine of relation is carried still further, for if the defendant die in vocation, judgment might still be entered after his death and execution issued, as of the preceding term. This rule was limited by the statute of 29 Carl, 2d, to the parties themselves, and *bona fide* purchasers were protected from its operation. In contemplation of law, therefore, it is the judgment which conclusively settles the rights of the parties on the day of its rendition, and a fiction is resorted to to prevent a a subsequent disability from interfering with its enforcement. To the like effect is the 6th section of the act of the 27th June, 1823, of the Legislative Council, Territory of Florida, as follows: "The service of attachment on lands, &c., shall bind the property attached, and a judgment obtained therein shall have relation to the time of the service of the attachment, and the plaintiff shall have priority of judgment out of the property attached, except as to valid subsisting liens," &c. In this case the plaintiff in attachment had a right to an execution, tested the day after the judgment, and it is clear that if it had been so tested, the death could not have vitiated it. The parties, therefore, have nothing to complain of, and if this irregularity could be taken advantage of at all, as against a *bona fide* purchaser at a judicial sale, it must be by a direct proceeding, and not collaterally.

In Voorhees *vs.* Bank United States, (10 Pet.,) the plaintiff in ejectment relied upon his purchase under an attachment suit, which was resisted on the ground that none of the prerequisites required by statute to vest the jurisdiction had been complied with, and defendant had never appeared. The Court held that while the judgment remained in force it was itself evidence of the right to the thing adjudged, and that errors, however apparent, can only be examined by the appellate power. That it would be a well-merited reproach to jurisprudence if an innocent purchaser who had paid his money on the faith of an order of the Court, should not have the same protection under an erroneous proceeding, as the party who derived the benefit accruing from it. The purchaser under judicial proceedings pays the plaintiff his demand on the property sold; to the extent of this, he discharges the defendant from his adjudged obligation.

The land lying in Florida was under its sovereignty and jurisdiction, without regard to the citizenship of the owner, and the jurisdiction of the Courts was ample. The proceeding was by attachment, and by its levy the plaintiff acquired a right in the specific property consummated by the judgment. It thus become sequestered in the hands of the law, and was held for his benefit as fully as if it had been levied on by a *fi. fa.* The levy of a writ and the levy of a *fi. fa.* stand under the same sanctions. Both are solemn judicial orders, executed by the officer of the law, under his official responsibilities; and if this be true, the case of Doe *vs.* Taylor (13 How. 298) is conclusive of the question. On the objection to the tiltien ejectment, that the *venditioni exponas* under which the land was sold, was tested subsequent to the death, the Court held that as the judgment operated as a lien upon the land, and a prior execution attached "specifically upon the subject of its operation," that "the rights of the parties to the subject matter were determined, and all controversy closed; the law had taken the subject entirely to itself, to be applied by its own authority and its own rules."

Here the party has his levy and a judgment, which the Court in this case regarded as conclusive, and closing all controversy. He may have issued a mere *venditioni*; all he wanted was an order of sale. That he sued out a *fi. fa.* instead of this, cannot vary the rights of the parties, which were fixed by the levy and judgment. Many cases were cited in support of the foregoing propositions.

The Court below having, in effect, ruled that the Marshal's sale was invalid, the defendant in error submits that its ruling was correct, and the sale was a nullity, on the following grounds:

That the writ of *fieri facias* under which the sale was made, was tested and issued after the death of the defendant in the suit wherein the writ was issued.

That the judgment in the suit was void; for whereas the suit was commenced by attachment only, and the defendant never was served with process, and never was within the jurisdiction of the Court, yet the judgment upon which the *fi. fa.* issued was a general judgment *in personam* against the defendant in the attachment.

That the Court never acquired any jurisdiction in the attachment suit, because the writ of attachment was issued contrary to law, inasmuch as security was not given, as required by law, and because the writ of attachment was not directed to or executed by any officer authorized to execute the writ.

P. Phillips and Reverdy Johnson for appellant; Carlisle & McPherson for appellee.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

No. 15—Henry Sturdy et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. B. J. Jocaway et al.—Cause submitted on the record, and a printed argument by Mr. Carlisle for the defendants.

No. 16—Henry M. Rector, plaintiff in error, vs. Chester Ashley, extx., &c.—Cause submitted on the record, and printed argument by Mr. Bradley for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Carlisle for the defendants in error.

No. 17—John K. Mitchell, plaintiff in error, vs. The Lessees of Vincente de St. Maxent et al.—Cause argued by Mr. Johnson for plaintiff in error, and Mr. McPherson and Mr. Carlisle for defendants in error.

No. 18—*Calvin M. Rutherford, appellant, vs. John and Robert Geddes et al.*—Cause submitted on the record and printed argument by Reverdy Johnson for the appellant, and by Mr. Janin for the appellees. It is requested that the residences of the Judges of the Court be given, as follows:

Chief-Justice Chase, E, north, corner Sixth, west.
Justice Wayne, No. 2 Franklin-place, I-street.
Justice Nelson, National Hotel.
Justice Grier, No. 6 North A-street, Capitol Hill.
Justice Clifford, National Hotel.
Justice Swayne, Willard's Hotel.
Justice Millar, National Hotel.
Justice Davis, National Hotel.
Justice Field, Willard's Hotel.
Mr. Wallace, the Reporter, National Hotel.
Mr. Middleton, Clerk, No. 585 Jersey-avenue.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

On motion of Ely P. Norton, Esq., solicitor, George Taylor, Esq., of Brooklyn, was admitted an attorney of this Court.

Dorsheimer and Presbrey vs. The United States.—Argument concluded on the part of the claimants by Mr. Dorsheimer in person, and by Mr. Norton on behalf of the Government, and case submitted.

Important Patent Case—Patent for Parrott Cannon—Originality of Invention.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Daniel Treadwell vs. Robert P. Parrott.—NELSON, C. J.—The bill is filed in this case by Treadwell against Parrott, founded on letters patent for a new and useful improvement in the manufacture of cannon, to restrain him from an infringement of the same. The complainant's patent was issued on the 11th of December, 1855, and afterward surrendered and reissued on the 4th of February, 1862. The specification of the original patent describes very particularly the mode of construction. The patentee first casts the cannon, having at its largest part a diameter about twice as great as the calibre; it is then bored, and the outside turned; a screw is cut on the body; hoops or rings are then formed of wrought iron, and a female screw cut on the inside to fit the threads cut on the body, and are finished about 1-1000th part of the interior diameters less than the male screw to be encircled. The hoop is then heated to expand it sufficiently to turn it on to its place. An indefinite number of hoops or rings may be thus put on the body of the gun, and also other hoops formed in the same way over the first series.

The claim in the original patent is as follows: "I do not claim a patent for using hoops generally in making cannon, as the earliest cannon known were formed in part by hoops brazed upon them. But my invention consists in constructing cannon with hoops screwed and shrunk upon a body in which the calibre is formed in the manner herein described."

The description of the mode of constructing cannon in the specification of the reissued patent is the same, *in hæc verba*, as in the original, the difference consisting only in the explanation given of the principles which led to the construction.

The invention claimed is as follows:

First—In making a cannon consisting of a body, (in which the calibre is formed,) the walls of which are of one piece, surrounded by rings, hoops or tubes, in one or more layers, placed upon said body under great strain, by which said body is compressed and the natural equilibrium of the molecules, or particles, of which it is composed, disturbed by their being brought nearer together; and this is accomplished in the manner herein set forth—namely, by making the hoops smaller than the part which they are to surround, and then expanding them by heat and suffering them to shrink or contract after having been put in their places.

Second—I also claim the method of securing the hoops to the body of the gun, and the several layers of hoops to each other, by screw threads, when they shrink to their places, as above described.

In explanation of the principles that led to the invention, the patentee refers to the Barlow Law, as it is called, in which Barlow showed that hollow cylinders of the same materials do not increase in strength in the ratio of increase in thickness, but that the ratio of increase in strength is such that when they become of considerable thickness, the strength falls enormously below that given by the ratio of thickness. The cause of the diminution in the power of resistance, it is observed by Barlow, may be stated as follows: "Suppose such a cylinder to be made up of a great number of thin rings or hoops, placed one within the other and exactly fitting, so that the particles of each hoop shall be in equilibrium with each other; then, the resistance of these rings, compared one with the other, to any distending force, will be inversely as the squares of their diameters. Now, to obviate," the patentee observes, "the great causes of weakness arising from the conditions before stated, and to obtain, as far as may be, the strength of wrought iron instead of that of cast iron, for cannon, I have invented the following mode of construction." He then repeats the mode of construction already stated, and adds: "This compression (the compression of the body of the gun by the hoops) must be made such that when the gun is subjected to the greatest force, the body of the gun and the several layers of rings will be distended to the fracturing point at the same time, and thus all take a portion of the strain up to its bearing capacity."

He observes: "There may, at first view, seem to be a great practical difficulty in making the hoops of the exact size required to produce the necessary compression; but wrought iron and all malleable bodies are capable of being extended without fracture much beyond their power of elasticity. They may, therefore, be greatly elongated without being weakened. Hence we have only to form the hoops small in excess, and they will accommodate themselves under the strain without the least injury. It will be found best in practice, therefore, to make the difference between the diameters of the hoops and the parts they surround considerably more than one-thousandth part of a diameter."

The result he arrives at is, that "a gun thus made will be nearly four times as strong as a cast iron gun of the same weight, wrought iron being taken at only twice the strength of cast iron."

Whether this result, to the extent claimed, is well founded or not is a fact which it is not important either to admit or deny; but we entertain no doubt the improvement thus made on the cast iron gun is very considerable, and entitles the inventor, whoever he may be, to the protection of the fruits of his invention.

Some question has been made as to the practicability of the contrivance for securing the benefit of the rings or hoops on the gun by means of screws, but we do not deem it material to examine it; if the case turned on it, we should incline on the proofs to uphold the patent notwithstanding the objection. Nor do we entertain any serious doubt, but that upon a fair and liberal construction of the specification and claim which we are ever disposed to give to these instruments in behalf of a very useful and meritorious class of citizens, the improvement of the patentee was intended to be confined to cast iron guns. A gun of this material is mentioned in the specification of the original and reissued patents, and no other.

In our view of the case, the only material and difficult question is, whether or not the patentee is the original and first inventor of the improvement.

We have paused upon this question some time, and given to it all the attention and examination consistent with other cases; and, after our best consideration, have been compelled to the conclusion that he is not.

We shall, as briefly as practicable, state the grounds of this conclusion.

The improvement of a cast iron gun, by combining with it a wrought iron envelope, was discussed by a French officer (Thiery) as early as 1834, and is found in a publication of that date.

After speaking of the liability of cast iron guns to burst, and the evils attendant, he observes: "We have thought that the combination of wrought-iron and cast iron, which has contributed so much to the powers of steam-engines, would also present happy effects in the construction of cannon.

It is in this view that we have proposed the trial of a cannon of cast iron with an envelope of wrought iron, adding to the resistance of the piece of ordnance, and preserving in explosions from the danger of fragments."

Again, after speaking of the importance of using cast iron for the body of the gun, he observes: "This metal, having but very little elasticity, resists the explosion of the powder principally by virtue of its resistance to extension; this resistance once overcome, the cast iron would not evidently find any assistance against rupture on a surrounding body more elastic, and which yields beyond the limit at which its cohesion is destroyed. All that one can hope for, from an elastic envelope compressing the cast iron, is, that it augments by the compression the resistance to extension of this hard, rigid, brittle metal; but, not that it should cause it to participate in elastic properties which are not in its nature."

He further states: "The means which naturally first offer for hooping a cannon of cast iron with wrought iron, would be to cover it with a series of hoops placed upon it while hot, side by side, and which would thus adhere to this piece of ordnance with the whole force of the contraction—a force which might become excessive by carrying the temperature of the hoop of wrought iron to a very high degree."

This officer recurred to the subject again in 1840, and constructed a gun according to his suggestions in the previous paper. "Before placing the hoops," he observes, "nicks are made from distance to distance upon the exterior surface of the cannon to cause the hoops, which are placed afterward, after having heated them to the temperature found necessary to obtain a suitable dilation, to adhere strongly to it. The hoops, in cooling, exert by contraction upon the cannon a powerful compression which cannot fail to add to the strength of the cast iron, and guarantees the connection of the system of the envelope of wrought iron."

Thiery constructed a gun also in 1834, as well as in 1840, according to his principles and theory. The body, however, of both was not purely of cast iron, longitudinal strips of wrought iron being immersed in the metal in the casting of the cast iron body. We have referred to these publications, not as evidence that a gun had been constructed like the complainants prior to his invention, but mainly as evidence of the manner and effect of hooping cast iron cannon with wrought iron bands, and of the state of the art in the manufacture of cast iron cannon with wrought iron hoops. And it will be seen that it was well known as early as 1834 and 1840 that the hooping of the body of cast iron guns with wrought iron bands, very much after the manner of the patentee, had the effect to add to the resistance of the cylinders of cast iron against the explosion of powder; that the compression of the cast iron metal by the contraction of the heated hoops or bands, increased very much the strength of this resistance; and that the smallness of the diameters of the hoop, compared with the exterior diameters of the barrel, was governed by the principle of the law of expansion of wrought iron.

We agree that the use of wrought-iron hoops in the way stated, and used for strengthening the barrel of a gun, had been known as early as 1834 or 1840; yet, if the patentee was the first to apply the device to a cast iron gun, he must be regarded as the original inventor, and entitled to a patent; and that the application of it to a wrought iron gun, or a barrel composed of a combination of cast and wrought iron, prior in point of time, would not, of itself, be any objection. Hence we lay out of the case the Thiery gun as a defence to this patent; but the state of the art, as found in this publication, is important in another branch of the case. The same may be said of the Chambers gun of wrought iron.

We come now to the Frith gun, the patent for which was granted in England in 1843. This was a cast iron barrel. It is stated in the specification: "That portion of the cannon called the first reinforce, (except the part forming breech A,) the second reinforce, the trunnions, the chase and the muzzle, marked F F F F, is cast in one piece. The first reinforce, from F to G be hooped with strong wrought iron or steel bands, driven on while hot, so that the contraction thereof in cooling will produce firm adhesion; thus that part of the cannon most acted upon by explosion and heat is materially strengthened."

It will be seen that the device described in hooping the first reinforce is like that of the complainant, except in giving the proportion of difference within the interior diameter of the hoop and the exterior diameter of the barrel—the former to be one one-thousandth part of the diameter less than the latter. Frith gives no minimum or maximum difference. We of course lay out of the device the complainant's screws, as I have not been inclined to hold him to form.

One question is in this branch of the case, whether, in the existing state of the art, the information given in the discription would enable an intelligent mechanic to make the proper difference. We have seen that the difference must be such, or so great that when the hoop is driven on while hot the contraction, by cooling, will produce firm adhesion, and so as materially to strengthen that part of the cannon against explosion and heat. An intelligent mechanic, we think, is chargeable with a knowledge of the state of the art in relation to the subject upon which he is called to exercise his skill; and hence we may assume that he would know the extent to which wrought iron bands may be distended by heat without weakening the power of elasticity; and with this knowledge, it is apparent, he is qualified to carry into effect in a scientific way the purpose and object of the patentee. This, to me, obvious proposition is confirmed by the answer of the complainant's very intelligent expert in his answer to the eightieth cross interrogatory. "Judging from my knowledge of the state of the art," he observes, "as it has been previously practiced, a mechanic, if directed to shrink hoops upon a body, would probably forge the hoops with a greater difference of diameter than 1,000th part. He would then heat it hot, put it upon its place, probably by driving, and while hot hammer it up to the body to make it fit." This is also affirmed more in detail by all the experts on the part of the defendant, whose attention was called to the subject.

The state of the art was familiar to Chambers in 1849. He observes "that he determines the diameters of the interior of the rings as compared with that of the exterior of the tube on the principle of the law of expansion of wrought iron."

In another place he observes, "The edge *f* of the ring *a* is of such interior diameters that it will not, when cold, pass over the ridge *o* on the band *a*; but, when heated to the proper temperature, it will come into place, and then the contraction of the metal brings *f* into firm contact with 1, and *g* into contact with *o*, leaving the barrel at all parts firmly griped by the rings, but not so straining the latter as to diminish essentially the tenacity of the ring when cold."

In this connection we may refer to the evidence of the complainant on this subject. He says "he was led to this quantity (1-1,000th part of its diameter) as iron strained 1-1,000th part of its length, may be considered as having reached about the limits of its elasticity. If strained more than that it produces merely a permanent elongation."

Another question in this branch of the case should be noticed. It is stated by the experts for the defendant, and not denied, that the thickness of the walls of the Frith gun, as shown in the drawings, correspond very nearly with the thickness of complainant's, and the same as to the thickness of the hoops. Now, assuming that these rings are placed on the barrel of the Frith gun in the way we have described, and, according to the then state of the art, it would seem necessarily to follow that there would be a corresponding compression of the metal of the barrel and distension of the hoop with those of the complainant. The improvement on each gun as to the additional strength given would seem to be identical. Indeed, the complainant's expert, already referred to, in his answer to the twenty-second Int., if I understand him, admits that "hoops of the size shown (as Frith's) placed upon a body of the thickness represented in the drawing, would, if properly applied, produce the effect of compression and distension contemplated in the complainant's patent"—that is, he observes, if the surfaces were accurately fitted and placed upon the body after it was bored. The witness had before stated that he did not consider the boring before the placing of the hoops vital.

Now, whether Frith had a knowledge of the Barlow law or not, if his construction of the gun met the difficulties there described and overcame them in the same way as the complainant, it is manifest the absence of this knowledge cannot affect the question.

In this connection we may refer to another opinion expressed by this expert in his answer to the 66 Cross Int. The question, "Do you understand the complainant's structure to be limited as respects the difference of diameters of cast iron body and hoop to be a difference of 1-1,000 of the diameter of the body, or more or less?" Answer—I do not understand it to be limited to the difference in diameter of body and hoop of 1-1,000. Any difference of diameter that would produce the beneficial result contemplated would, I think, be within the description given, whether more or less." It seems to me that this is a sound view of the patent, and that the invention cannot be allowed to turn on the precise amount of difference stated; otherwise an evasion of the patent would be easy and unavoidable.

This view, however, shows that the statement of the difference in the patent is not necessary or material, and will not bind the patentee, if made. All that is essential or useful is a reference to the principle or law of the expansibility of wrought iron, and the extent to which it may be carried by heat without weakening its tenacity or elasticity. This would be sufficient to enable the intelligent mechanic to construct the improvement and protect the invention from evasion or infringement.

A good deal has been said by the experts in the proofs, and by counsel in the argument, in respect to the absence of any direction in the specification of the Frith patent as to the finish of the work to be done—such as turning or polishing the outer surface of the barrel, and inner surface of the rings or hoops. We do not think this criticism entitled to much consideration. It is the business of the mechanic, not of the inventor. If it be necessary that this work should be done, in order to make a proper fit of the hoops to the barrel, it may well be left to the intelligent mechanic, and to the duty that devolves on him to execute his job in a workmanlike manner, and so as to produce the effect intended by the inventor if within his skill. The inventor is not necessarily a mechanic, and is oftentimes very much dependent upon the skill of the latter to adapt his invention to practical use.

Upon the whole, without pursuing the case further, we are compelled to the conclusion: That, in view of the state of the art, at the time, the improvement in the construction of the cast iron gun with wrought iron hoops or rings claimed by the complainant, will be found in the description given in the Frith patent; and upon this ground a decree must be entered for the defendant dismissing the bill.

For complainant, Mr. Keller and Judge Curtis; for defendant, Mr. Cozzens and Mr. Gifford.

Caution to Livery-stable Keepers How They Treat Their Customers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 6.

Before Justice McCunn and a Jury.

This was an action brought by Philip Sarner against Aziel Graham, keeper of a livery-stable in Broadway, near Thirty-fourth-street, for damages for false imprisonment. It appeared from the testimony of the plaintiff and a friend who was with him when the cause of action arose, that on Sunday, the 2d of July last, he hired a horse and buggy of defendant for a ride in Central Park, for which he paid $6 in advance; that at the time he engaged the horse, defendant asked him what time he would be back, to which plaintiff replied "about 4 o'clock;" that he left the stable about 2 P. M., and returned at 4:10; that when he came back, defendant said he had been gone a quarter of an hour over the time, and demanded $5 additional for the use of the horse; that plaintiff protested against this extra charge, and refused to pay it, whereupon defendant told him if he didn't pay it he would "knock it out of him;" that defendant then locked the door of the office and refused to let plaintiff out until he paid the money; that plaintiff's friend then went for a policeman to release him, and when the policeman came, defendant charged plaintiff with having broken a window of the office and directed the policeman to take him to the station-house and he would make a charge against him; that the policeman did take plaintiff to the station-house where a charge was made by defendant and plaintiff was confined there during the night; that he was taken before a magistrate next morning when the case was dismissed, defendant not appearing to substantiate his charge. For which ill-treatment and false imprisonment, plaintiff claims $3,000 damages.

On the part of the defence it was shown by the evidence of the defendant himself, that when plaintiff hired the house he agreed to be back at 3 P. M., and if he failed so to do, he was to pay $5 extra for the house; that he did not get back till 4:30 P. M., and refused to fulfil his agreement, whereupon defendant remonstrated with him in an excited manner, but he denied that he locked the door on him at the office although he admitted that he made a charge against him at the station-house and had him locked up.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $40.

Jonas N. Phillips for plaintiff; Mr. Patton for defendant.

What are Necessary Supplies for a Vessel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 6.

Before Judge Hearne and a Jury.

Mason vs. *Williams*.—The defendant was the owner of a schooner, which on a voyage from Boston to New-York, put into Newport in distress. The plaintiff supplied provisions and furnished medicines and physicians for the crew, who were all sick. For this he presented his bill, amounting to about $150, to the owner of the vessel, Mr. Williams. The latter set up the defence that there was an arrangement between himself and the master of the vessel that he, the master, was to pay all expenses; also that the bill presented was not for necessaries. The Court held that unless it could be shown that the agreement between the owner and master was brought home to the knowledge of the plaintiff, the defence was not good. The Jury gave a verdict for the full amount claimed.

Suit for Seduction and Breach of Promise of Marriage.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—DEC. 6.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

Mary Ann Gaffney vs. *Felix Dougherty*.—This is an action for damages for seduction and breach of promise of marriage brought by the plaintiff, who is a widow with two children, against defendant who is a widower, also with children. Plaintiff testified that she made the acquaintance of defendant while living at No. 9 Ninth-avenue, in May, 1862; that he immediately commenced making love to her, praising her for her industry and assuring her that she was just the woman he wanted for the mother of his children; that she at first declined the offer to become Mrs. Dougherty, but through his affectionate kindness and persistent devotion she finally consented; that after the engagement to marry was made and about the middle of February, 1864, she was seduced by defendant; that he still continued his promises to marry but kept putting off the day, giving different excuses at different times, and finally induced her to move to another part of the City; that after shifting her residence two or three times, and passing as defendant's wife at his suggestion, a child having in the meantime been born and died, he finally, about the middle of September, 1865, absolutely refused to fulfill his engagement to marry her. Plaintiff demands $10,000 damages.

The defence denies the promise of marriage, and claims that the seduction, if there was any, was on the part of the plaintiff; that the relations of the parties were of the ordinary kind, established for the convenience of both parties, and with no understanding or agreement that they were to terminate in matrimony.

Case still on.

Fine & Morgan for plaintiff; T. A. Ledwith for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Barnard.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday, Judge BARNARD presiding. The following Grand Jury was impaneled:

Stephen Hyatt, Foreman.
Wm. H. Brauman.
Samue M. Beckley.
John K. Coperthwait.
Wm. Degroot.
Robert S. Hone.
James Bruce.
Edward J. Knapp.
Samuel Reeve.
Wm. B. Northrup.
Wm. E. Howell.
Wm. A. Thomson.
Chas. N. Fearing.
Walter M. Franklin.
Frank A. Murdock.
John Romer.
James W. Andrews.
Henry P. Marshall.
Robert S. Place.

The Judge charged the Grand Jury upon the law under which they were called to act, the offences prescribed by the statutes, and observed that he had intended to have referred at considerable length to matters pertaining to the corrupt conduct of certain and sundry public officers, but upon reflection he had come to the conclusion that as such cases as would be involved in such a presentation would require more time for investigation than they could possibly devote to it, he would suppress all allusion to such base practices as he referred to. He would hereafter avail himself of the services of the Citizens' Association, a body composed of gentlemen of wealth, intellect and integrity, who would undoubtedly pursue the necessary inquiries for the reformation of the glaring abuses of public office, and he would assist them as far as his Court was concerned by granting mandamuses or injunctions whenever it might be necessary.

The Grand Jury then retired for deliberation, and adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* James Harris—murder.
The Same *vs.* Leonard Fay—manslaughter.
The Same *vs.* Daniel Sullivan—manslaughter.

Admissions to Practice Law.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Barnard, Clerke and Ingraham.

This Court will open Friday this morning at 10 o'clock. The applicants for admission to practice are requested to sign the roll at 9:30 A. M. The following is a correct list of their names:

James C. Anderson, Birdsall Bouck, Chas. D. Birdseye, John J. Blair, Daniel F. Boardman, Wm. E. Church, James L. Crittenden, Joseph M. Dixon, M.F. Dowley, Benj. Ernstein, Henry A. Frosh, Wm. Gover, James Morgan Hart, Wm. Harvey Hart, Wm. H. Johnson, Jos. A. Kent, John L. Lindsay, G. S. Morrison, J. C. De La Maré, Michael McCunn, J. J. Parsons, F. A. Ransom, Mortimer C. Adams, John L. Brower, Geo. W. Birdseye, Chas. C. Beaman, Jr., Edwin J. Bergh, John Callahan, John J. Dymond, John C. Dow, Jr., John R. Dennett, Wm. O. Embery, David C. Graham, David L. Hubbard, Mayo W. Hazleton, Jedediah W. Hart, Henry P. Johnson, John W. Kearney, Simon Leavy, Randolph B. Martine, Alijah S. Maguire, Sidney Oaksmith, Edgar A. Purdy, Samuel Stevens, J. B. Aitken, Francis K. Butler, James Bilger, Alexander Brennan, Thomas H. Clark, Storms G. Carpenter, Benjamin J. David, James R. Doolittle, Jr., John R. Don Passos, Charles A. Flanner, John Clinton Gray, George P. Howe, Edward Hartnagle, Wm. W. Jenney, Robert H. Johnston, John M. Lodewick, Jr., Jacob L. Mitchell, Josiah T. Moran, Bernard F. McCahill, Peter B. Olney, Wm. B. Putney, H. F. Sheamman, Daniel P. Smith, Henry Sanford, Samuel N. Salmon, Genet S. Stanton, Abner C. Thomas, John R. Tresseder, Mason W. Tyler, Wm. A. Washburne, James H. Whitligge, Jerry A. Wernberg.

The following order was made yesterday:

Ordered, That those applicants for admission who have not been reported on by the Committee on Character, may apply to the Committee during the recess of the Court, to be reported on at the next meeting of the Court. GEO. G. BARNARD.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 6.

By Justice Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

George W. Murfey et al. *vs.* Abraham Isaacs, &c.; motion granted for third Friday. Same *vs.* Same; same decision. Samuel A. Nolan et al. *vs.* F. W. Degenhart; motion granted for the second Friday. Matthew Kehoe et al. *vs.* Hugh Nauman; motion granted. Anson Blake *vs.* Henry Bennett et al.; motion granted for first Friday of January. Wm. H. Witherspoon et al. *vs.* D. R. De Wolf et al. George A. Osgood et al. *vs.* Wm. H. De Groot et al. Joseph Wild *vs.* Chas. C. Duncan et al. Samuel A. Nolan *vs.* W. B. Hazard; motion granted for second Friday. Catharine Hall *vs.* C. T. Stuker et al.; motion granted for third Friday. Virgil de Escoriaza *vs.* Emil Ruger et al. A. J. Schwabius *vs.* F. H. Dalton et al.; motion for attachment granted. Zinas D. Wright *vs.* Richard Riker et al. Isaac C. Comstock *vs.* Warren S. Peck. Joseph R. Palmer et al. *vs.* Samuel Cockshaw; motion granted, with stay of proceedings till February Circuit; defendant may notice for that Court. Charles Spultz *vs.* Josiah G. Clark; motion granted and reference ordered. D. S. Youngs *vs.* D. Williams et al.; motion granted for third Friday, without prejudice to either party moving for a reference. The New-York Lead Company *vs.* Wm. H. Lockwood et al.; motion granted with $10 costs. James Waters *vs.* Lydia S. Waters; motion granted. R. H. Corbett *vs.* The New-Lebanon Petroleum Company; motion granted for the second Friday. Wm. H. Hall et al. *vs.* George G. Herrman; motion granted and reference ordered. James B. Colgate, &c. *vs.* Joseph R. Curtis; motion granted. James Fisher et al. *vs.* John J. Reed; motion granted and reference ordered. B. B. Hagarty et al. *vs.* Alfred Pin et al.; motion granted for third Friday of December. In the matter of the claim of Elizabeth Giles et al., to awards to unknown owners in Central Park; report confirmed and order granted. John Horan *vs.* R. W. Aiken et al; granted for second Friday. Walter Bazendahl et al. *vs.* John J. Perzel. Geo. G. Read *vs.* Ephraim Grant, and the Market National Bank of New-York *vs.* Daniel Mayer et al.; motion granted in each case.

By Justice Sutherland.

Stephen H. Gray *vs.* G. M. Gray; so much of the answer of the witness Smith to the fourth direct interrogatory as follows the words "I received another note from her, note marked D, which I know to be in her handwriting," including the letters subsequently produced, and made exhibits, commencing with Ex. E., is suppressed or set aside with $10 costs of motion to defendant. Wm. E. Johnston *vs.* The Consolidated Silver Mining Company; I think the plaintiff is entitled to an inspection of the books, &c., of the Company, &c.; he may have an order to that effect which must be settled on notice, and after such inspection or discovery, he may renew his motion for an injunction, &c., if he shall be so advised; no costs on this motion. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Wm. McLoon; motion granted with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event of the action. Wm. E. Lawton, et al., *vs.* David Dinkelspie; motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs to either party. Anna L. Murphy *vs.* Andrew Gross; motion to dissolve injunction-order granted without costs. The Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company *vs.* Leonard Haysh; motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs to defendant to abide event. Henry A. Smythe, et al., *vs.* Israel Elias, et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event of the action. Joseph R. Palmer, et al., *vs.* Samuel Cockshaw; order for discovery of books, &c., settled. L. Ihlsen *vs.* The Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Company; motion denied with $10 costs in each case. John Butler et al., *vs.* Jacob W. Bingham, &c.; the injunction as modified by the order of Judge Barnard, of Nov. 7, 1866, continued with $10 costs to plaintiffs to abide the event. Thomas S. Sandford *vs.* Mary M. Pegram et al.; motion granted without costs. In the matter of John Murphy, Receiver of Taxes, *vs.* James Greer, &c., motion denied without costs. Rochfeller *vs.* Rochfeller; memoranda for counsel. The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, &c., *vs.* George B. Hartshorn et al. In my opinion, after a careful examination of the question, the injunction should not be vacated on the complaint alone. In my opinion, the allegations in the complaint authorized the interference by injunction, assuming them to be true, especially considering that the corporation itself is a party plaintiff by its corporate name. The motion, therefore, to vacate the injunction must be further heard on the complaint, answer, &c., by the Judge at Chambers, and on such further hearing I think the plaintiffs will have a right to read affidavits to refute or explain any new matter set up in the answer. Upon this point I express an opinion only because it was argued and submitted to me. John McMichael *vs.* Benjamin A. Willis; motion granted without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 6.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson.

Chas. G. Patterson *vs.* Martin L. Townsend; motion granted and commission issued. Rosina Graley *vs.* Jas. Graley; motion granted and attachment allowed. Chas. D. Gibson *vs.* The American and Mexican Silver Mining Company; motion granted and report of referee confirmed. Fred. Tinson, Survivor, &c., *vs.* Abraham R. Welsh; motion granted. Frederika Benda *vs.* Albert Comstock; motion granted and commission issued. Chas. D. Gibson *vs.* American and Mexican Silver Mining Company; motion granted and referee appointed. Elizabeth Gonzalez, Administratrix, &c., *vs.* New-York and Harlem Railroad; motion granted. Alex. A. Besse *vs.* Benjamin Noyes; motion for extra allowance of $150 granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 6.

By Judge Cardozo.

Henry E. Ezekiel *vs.* Philip Rosack; motion denied; $7 costs to abide event. A. G. Stewart *vs.* William Murphy; defendant must appear before same Referee on the 10th inst. at 3 P. M. and submit to examination and pay $5 costs; otherwise to be committed. Ion B. McDonald *vs.* Charles A. Kimball; order granted. Lloid Bryant *vs.* John H. Stout; motion granted on payment of $7 costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SPOONS!

John Scott pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the 26th of October, Scott, with four others, broke into the dwelling-house of Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 93 East Twenty-seventh-street, and stole a large quantity of silverplate, including spoons, cups, &c., all of the value of $374. He was remanded for sentence.

IN THE DIAMOND RING.

Cecelia Van Deusen, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt. Cecelia was a seamstress in the house of Catharine O'Donohue, who treated her more as a companion and friend than employe. Miss O'Donohue, while looking for some article in one of her bureau drawers, dropped her diamond ring off her finger. She announced the loss, and Cecelia rose from her seat and assisted in the search, which turned out to be fruitless. That night Cecelia went out in company with a young man and left the ring which she had secreted during the search alluded to at the house of a friend. Miss O'Donohue did not see how it was possible for any other person than Cecelia to have that ring, as no one else was present. The evidence was traced most conclusively. The ring was valued at $200. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Martha McCarron and Catharine McCarron, sisters-in-law, were indicted for grand larceny. It was charged that Catharine, who was a domestic in the family of Mrs. Caroline A. Stimpson, No. 23 Ninth-street, near Sixth-avenue, had, on the 1st of May and at other times, stolen pieces of carpet and sheets from the house, of the value of $85 50, and that they had been found at the house of Martha McCarron. The Jury disagreed, and the prisoners were remanded for another trial.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Cornelius Donohue, indicted for burglary in the third degree, on the charge of having broken into the premises of Michael Sullivan, No. 91 Oliver-street, on the night of the 4th of October, and stolen a quantity of shoes, of the value of $171, was tried and acquitted.

Joseph Sullivan, indicted jointly with John Scott, for burglary in the third degree, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Patrick Connors; robbery.
The People *vs.* John Wilson; felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* James Rogan; felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* John Treanor; assault and battery.
The People *vs.* John Wheeler; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Geo. Schneider; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Julius Rieble; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Herman Wagner; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Riesing; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Matthew Dooly; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Joachim Herman; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John J. Sheppard; illegal voting.
The People *vs.* Frederick Leonhardt; illegal voting.
The People *vs.* Benjamin H. Collin; illegal voting.
The People *vs.* Michael Bettner; bigamy.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

In consequence of some repairs being made to the Sessions Court-room, the Court was held yesterday morning in Justice DOWLING's Police Court-room. A large crowd of spectators was in attendance. The calendar consisted of 46 cases, as follows: 34 petit larceny, 7 assault and battery, 2 misdemeanors, 3 illegal voting.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.

Michael Sullivan was arraigned charged with having committed an assault upon Officer Shannon. It appears that the officer, some time since, was talking with a liquor-seller named O'Rourke, in the street, at night, when some one came up behind him and with some weapon knocked him insensible and cut his head badly. Sullivan was arrested for the assault, but there being no positive evidence against him, he was discharged. The same case was recently before the Police Commissioners on charges preferred by O'Rourke against Shannon and other officers for illegal arrest. The case was dismissed there also.

A DEFECTIVE COMPLAINT.

Robert Stack, a young man, was charged with having stolen $5 from his employer, George Graham, a liquor dealer. The boy stated that Graham owed him $60 for services, and as he could not get his pay he took the $5. There was no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, but as his counsel found a fatal defect in the complaint the magistrate was forced to acquit him. The police magistrate who originally heard the complaint had neglected to attach his jurat to the papers, and they were consequently of no account.

A similar defect was found in the complaint against three little boys charged with stealing, and notwithstanding they were willing to plead guilty the Court was forced to discharge them. Great carelessness is manifested among the clerks of the Police Courts, not more than one-half of whom are competent to make out an affidavit.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Jeremiah Sullivan was charged with having voted illegally on Tuesday last, in the Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward. He had registered his name as living at No. 78 New Chambers-street, but the officer sent to inquire found that he was unknown in the building. On being arrested, Sullivan admitted that he was but 19 years of age, and that he had been in this country only three years. He also stated that his naturalization papers had been obtained by fraud. He said that while he was drunk, he was taken to the City Hall by a Democratic runner, who swore him through the Court and obtained his papers. Yesterday, however, he denied his admissions, and as his counsel submitted his naturalization papers, the Court could not go behind them, and was forced to acquit him of the charge.

Thomas Hawkins, *alias* Charles Joyce, plead guilty to having voted illegally, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

STOLE A HAM.

Edward Curtis and Thomas Ahearn were charged with having stolen a ham from the grocery wagon of Mr. Josiah W. Wentworth. Ahearn plead guilty, but Curtis stoutly protested his innocence. The complainant testified that while he was in a store, transacting some business, he saw the accused hanging about his wagon; so he gave them every opportunity to perpetrate the larceny. Ahearn pulled open the wagon and Curtis took the ham and ran off. The complainant pursued and captured both. They were sentenced each to ten days in the City Prison. This mode of pilfering is increasing rapidly in the City, and marketmen and grocery-dealers are victimized to a great extent by these prowling street-thieves, most of them boys. These young rascals appear to steal as much for the sake of stealing as for the gains they make, but everything is converted to cash immediately, through the agency of junk-dealers and petty receivers of stolen property, who stand ready to buy anything, from a tenpenny nail to a white elephant.

A similar offence was committed by Christopher Carroll and Alvin Tucker, two ragged little urchins, the top of whose heads were scarcely visible above the railings of the prisoner's box. They had stolen the blankets off of a pair of horses owned by a gentleman from the country. The blankets were worth $14, but the boys sold them to a livery-stable keeper for $1. Why the purchaser was not arrested as a receiver did not appear, but the magistrate said he considered him the really guilty party. The juvenile delinquents were sent to the House of Refuge.

A WIFE-BEATER.

Mrs. Ann Reinhardt, a German woman, appeared at the bar with a baby in her arms to make complaint against her husband, John Reinhardt, for assault and battery. She said that he was given to drink, and had beaten her every day since her baby was born, and she could not stand it any longer. He gave her no support, but spent his money for liquor, and she thought she could get along a great deal better without him. John was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

ONLY HALF TRIED.

Wm. Barrington pleaded guilty of having stolen a dozen pairs of shoes from Martin Bisbee. There was another charge against the prisoner, but as he had plead guilty to one, the Court did not think it worth while to prosecute the second, so sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary.

TOO MUCH SYMPATHY.

Emma Howard was charged with stealing a hat and shawl from Jennie Moore. Both girls are of that class who make their living by prowling about the streets at night. It appears that Emma was on a visit at the house where Jennie lives, and while there was very assiduous in her attentions to another frail sister, who was amusing her companions by having fits. Emma was running back and forth waiting upon the sick girl, expressing her sympathy by word and deed in a noticeable manner. Having occasion to go to the drug-store near by for some medicine for the suffering cyprian, Emma went into Jennie's room, took her hat and shawl and went out. Unfortunately, she forgot to come back, and the articles were only recovered through the instrumentality of a policeman. The Judge asked Jennie if she could'nt be persuaded to forgive Emma, and that gentle damsel thought she could. The Judge then asked her if she wasn't willing to present the hat and shawl to the covetous Emma, but Jennie said she "couldn't see it in that light—if the gal had a asked me for the things I'd agin 'em to her, but since she stole 'em from me, I ain't a givin' things as much as I was." Emma was sentenced to the City Prison for ten days.

PREMEDITATED PILFERING.

Henrietta Jackson, a colored girl, was employed by Mrs. Adeline King as a servant. Henrietta admired a silk sack and a silk dress which her mistress wore, and remarked to one of her friends that those articles would belong to her in a few days. She persuaded her mistress to advance her some money "on account," and shortly afterward disappeared—so did the dress and sack. On being arrested and confronted with Mrs. King, Henrietta denied ever having seen her before. She was found guilty of the larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

A STREET WAIF.

Ella Mansfield was charged with having stolen a dress from H. M. Farrel. Ella is a ragged little girl about ten years of age, whose scanty dress scarce reached to her knee, and through the holes in which an absence of under-garments was easily perceived. Her head and feet were bare, her limbs and face were red and roughened by exposure, and her whole appearance indicated that the only home known to her was the street. She said that she had never known her father and that her mother was on the Island for habitual drunkenness. She had no friends to go to, and the best food she had known in weeks was that given to her in the Tombs. She plead guilty to stealing the dress, but said she took it because the street were so cold at night. The complainant said he did not want to punish the child, but he had made the charge so that the authorities might take care of the unfortunate little girl. The Magistrate said he would send her to the House of Refuge, where she would be clothed and fed and taught to earn a living. As the officer led the child back to the cells she turned to the Judge and, smiling through her tears, caused by fright, thanked him heartily.

FOUND A SCARF.

John McCaffney, who said he was a paper folder at the *Tribune* Office, was charged with stealing a scarf from Edward Elkin, a German. The wife of the prisoner, with a nice roly-poly baby at her breast, begged the Judge to let her husband go, and the *Tribune* reporter, who was taking notes, also interceded in behalf of the accused. There was not a particle of evidence against the young man, and the Judge discharged him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Cahy, petty larceny, Penitentiary 4 months; John Middleton, petty larceny, Penitentiary, 4 months; James Shaw, petty larceny, Penitentiary 6 months; Charles Tuck, petty larceny, Penitentiary, 6 months, Margaret Magrath, petty larceny, Penitentiary, 3 months; Benjamin Johnson, petty larceny, Penitentiary 6 months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 6, 1866.

6,000	U. S. 6s '81....R.	113⅞	100	do.........b30	111¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	113	10	Amer. Ex Co.	81
500	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	108⅜	10	Adams Ex. Co.	75⅞
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107⅛	50	do	75
108,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	108⅜	100	Quick. Min.	44¾
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s Third Ser. S'll	105⅛	100	do	44⅜
3,000	do	105⅛	200	Mar. Pref.	31⅜
30,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	70¾	100	do	31
15,000	do	70	100	do	30⅞
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	70¼	300	Union Nav. Co.	101
1,000	Virginia 6s	61	200	Cen. Am. Tran	23
2,000	do.....Ex-Cou.	45½	200	Boston W. P.	30¾
1,000	Cal. 7s	118¾	100	do	30½
3,000	do	118	15	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	169⅝
20,000	N.Car.St.6s..x-c	55	225	do	169
7,000	N. Car. 6s, N	55½	400	N. Y. Central	111⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s	92	160	do.........s10	111
5,000	do	92¼	1100	do	111
10,000	do	92⅝	46	do	110¾
12,000	do	93	100	do.......2d call	110⅞
10,000	do	93⅛	300	Erie Railroad	71⅛
50,000	do	93⅜	800	do	71½
30,000	O. & M. C.	29	100	do.........b3	71⅛
10,000	do	29¼	100	do.........s60	70
5,000	Erie 4th M	100	200	do	71
7,000	Harlem 1st M.	100	100	do.........b10	71⅛
3,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	102⅝	200	Reading R.	111⅛
1,000	N.Y.Cen.7s,'76	105⅜	100	do.........b30	111⅝
2,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	82⅝	1700	do	111
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	89	10	M. S. & N. I.	80⅛
1,000	To.&W.1st M.Ex	93	1300	do	80
1,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d M	97½	100	do.......2d call	79⅞
4,000	Al. & T. H. Inc	77	100	do	79¾
2,000	Chi. & Alt.1st M	102	200	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅝
3,000	Mil.&St.P.1stM.	98	100	Cleve. & Pitts	84⅛
4,000	Dub. & S. C. 1st	83	400	do	84
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, N.Bs	110	50	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	110
3,000	Mor.&Essex1st	97½	200	Chi. & N. W.	50⅜
30	Phoenix Bank	109	1400	do	50¼
219	Bank of Commerce	118	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	70⅛
10	Continental Bank	103	100	do.........b30	70⅜
33	Cen. N. Bank	112	400	do	70¼
10	Fourth N. Bk	109⅞	200	Clev. & Tol	113
75	Bank of America	138⅞	200	Chic. & R. I	103⅛
45	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	96⅝	700	do	103
400	West. U. Tel	46⅞	200	do.........s30	103⅛
10	do	46⅛	100	do.......2d call	103¼
100	South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	110¾	50	Mil. & P.D.C.1st Pr.	99
			100	P., Ft.W.& C	104⅛
			100	do	104
			100	Chic. & Alt. P.	106⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	67⅝

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	106⅜	100	Erie Railroad	70⅞
2,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107⅛	100	do	70¾
26,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	108⅜	500	Reading R.	110¾
16,000	Mo. State 6s	93	100	do	110⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer	28⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅞
500	West. U. Tel	46	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅝
200	do	45⅞	500	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅝
200	Boston W. P.	30¼	600	Chic. & N. W.	50⅜
500	Pac. M. St. Co	169⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. P.	69⅜
50	N. Y. Cen	110⅞	100	do	69⅝
100	do.........s10	110⅞	100	Cleve.& Tol.R.	112
400	do	110¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	103⅝
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr	68	200	P., F. W. & C	104⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.64	106⅜	300	New-York Cen.	110⅞
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	108⅛	200	do.........b3	110⅞
130,000	do	108⅜	300	Erie R.	71⅛
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser	105⅛	100	Reading R.	111
6,000	do	105⅛	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅞
4,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	70¾	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	83⅝
23,000	Missouri 6s	93	200	do	83⅜
10,000	do	93¼	400	Chic. & N. W	51⅛
4,000	Mo.6s, Pacific R. Issue	93	100	do	51
25,000	do	93⅛	100	do.........s10	50⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	29⅛	100	do	51⅛
10,000	Mar. Min. Co	12½	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	70⅜
12	Adams Ex. Co	75	1100	do	70⅛
100	do	74⅞	100	do.........b30	70⅜
100	Mar. Min. Pref	30⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol	112
100	do	30⅞	200	Chic. & R. I.	103⅛
140	Pac. Mail S. Co	170	200	do	103⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.	39	100	do.........s30	103⅛
			100	do	103
			200	P. F. W. & C	104⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mariposa Pref	31⅛	500	M. So. & N. I.	80⅛
100	do	31⅛	100	do.........s3	80⅛
400	do.........s3	31½	400	do.........b3	80⅛
100	do.........b30	31⅝	100	do	80⅛
400	do	31⅛	200	do.........b10	80⅛
200	do.........b3	31⅝	500	Clev. & Pitts	84⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	111⅛	200	do.........s10	84⅛
200	do	111	100	do.........b3	84⅛
500	Erie R	71⅛	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	103⅛
1200	do	71⅛	600	do	103⅛
800	do	71⅛	500	do.........b3	104
200	do.........b10	71⅛	200	do	104
300	do.........c	71⅛	100	Ill. Central R	118
100	do.........c	71⅛	400	Chi. & N. W	51
500	Reading R.	111⅛	600	do	50⅝
1000	do.........c	111⅛	300	do.........s3	50⅞
400	do.........b3	111⅛	100	do	50⅞
100	P., F. W. & C. x-d	104⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	70⅛
300	do.........b3	105	300	do.........b3	70⅝
200	do	105	100	do.........b10	70⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Mar. Min. Pr	30⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. b60	42½
100	do	30⅜	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅞
200	do	30⅛	100	do.........b10	79⅞
500	do.........c	30	400	do	79⅞
200	do	30⅛	200	do.........c	79⅞
200	do.........b10	30⅛	200	do.........b3	79¾
200	do.........s3	30⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	110⅜	200	P.,F.W.& C. x-d	104⅛
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	65	200	do.........s3	104⅛
400	Erie R.	70⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	83⅛
200	do.........s3	70⅞	200	do.........s10	83⅛
300	do.........s3	70⅞	200	do.........s3	83⅛
100	do.........s5	70⅞	400	do.........b10	83⅛
300	do.........b3	70⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol	112⅛
200	do	70⅞	200	do	112
500	Reading R.	110⅞	200	Ch., R. I. & P.	103⅛
200	do.........s3	110⅞	400	Chic. & N. W.	51
200	do.........b3	110⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr	69⅛
200	do.........b10	110⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29	200	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅛
100	Quicksilver	45	400	Clev. & P. R.	83⅞
100	do.........b3	45	600	Chi. & N. W	51
100	Mariposa Pr.	30	100	do.........b3	51⅛
100	do	30⅛	100	do.........s3	51
100	do.........s3	30⅛	500	Chi. R. I. & P.	103⅛
600	Erie Railroad	71⅛	200	do.........b10	103⅛
800	do.........s3	71⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	70⅛
2200	Reading R.	111	100	do.........b10	70⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	79⅞	200	do.........b3	70⅛
100	do.........s15	79⅞	200	do	70⅛
100	do.........s30	79⅞	200	Atlantic S.S.Co.	103
			100	West. U. Tel.	46

THURSDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Gold Room advanced ⅝@1 ⅌ cent. to-day on the lowest sales of Wednesday. The demand was not very strong, and the recovery in price was owing mainly to the correction of the absurd rumors of yesterday morning in regard to the peremptory sales by the Government. Exchange on London for Saturday's mail had a firm look as to rates, but the actual business doing is not large. Buyers are disposed to anticipate a free supply of Southern drawn bills against the export of Cotton next week. The telegraph advises the clearance of 12,000 or 13,000 bales this week for Great Britain and the Continent.

In the Money Market the day has been unusually dull. The Brokers are not very heavy borrowers, nor is the Stock Exchange movement sufficiently active to create much disturbance or shifting of Money loans on the Street. The rates are 6@7 ⅌ cent. on general collateral, and 5 ⅌ cent. on the Public Funds. It is remarked that with all the croaking of late about the depression of trade, there has seldom been so little Merchant paper, of really good credit, pressing on the market, either for discount at Bank or through the Discount Brokers on the Street, as at present. And, as an illustration of the extravagance, not to say recklessness with which panic and ruin were predicted and discussed a few weeks ago, we may add that the credit of certain heavy Dry-Goods firms up town was questioned, whose names are never seen in Wall-street, and who really have little or no paper out in any direction. If, as rumored by such *indigo-blue* authorities as our neighbor of the *Tribune*, they have large stocks of unsalable merchandise on hand, subject to daily "shrinkage" in value, they have evidently been paid for, or else held for wealthy manufacturers in New-England or in Europe, who are supposed to have no difficulty in "keeping the notary from their doors." We may further remark that already slight indications are not wanting that the general trade of December is to improve on the much-talked dullness of November.

The amount of Currency Interest to be disbursed on and after Saturday week, Dec. 15, on the Second Series of the United States 7.30 ⅌ cent. Notes, is about ten and a half millions—say 3.65 ⅌ cent. on $290,000,000 (originally $300,000,000) of this Series of Notes now outstanding. Of this sum of $10,500,000, less than one-third will probably be disbursed directly by the Treasury Office in New-York. The National Bank Depositories of the Treasury throughout the country are usually directed to pay the 7.30 ⅌ cent. coupons whenever presented, charging up the amount paid to the Treasury at Washington. This is a great convenience to the holders of 7.30 ⅌ cents. remote from the Atlantic cities. The next Currency Interest payments will be on 15th January, on about $210,000,000 (originally $230,000,000) of the Third Series of 7.30 ⅌ cents. now outstanding.

The Public Funds of the United States were not active in demand to-day, though fairly supported as to prices. The Consolidated 5-20s, January and July interest, were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday morning; sales at the Afternoon Stock Board at 108⅛ ⅌ cent. The Border State Bonds were active and higher on Missouris, but not so good on Tennessees as yesterday. The Railway speculation was dull, and prices weak through the forenoon. A considerable class of short sellers were operating in the Long Room and at the Boards of the Exchange on the chances of a falling market merely, because of its dullness. Later in the day the turn was slightly in the opposite direction, and the Northwest Stocks and Erie were quite firm. The weakest of the prominent Roads was apparently New-York Central, which sold down to 110⅛@110¼ ⅌ cent. On the miscellaneous list, Mariposa Preferred fell back 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. Pacific Mail steady, at 170 ⅌ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night, the market generally steady:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅜	100⅛	Northwest	50⅜	51⅛
U. S. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅛	N. West Pref	70⅛	70¼
U. S. 7.30s	105⅞	105⅞	Rock Island	103⅛	103⅛
N. Y. Central	111⅛	110⅞	Fort Wayne	104⅛	104⅜
Erie	71⅛	71⅛	Cumb'land Coal	65½	69
Hudson	120⅜	120⅜	Quicksilver	46	45
Reading	111⅛	111⅛	W. U. Telegraph	46⅜	45⅜
Mich. Southern	80⅜	79⅞	Mariposa Pref	31⅝	31⅛
Illinois Central	117⅝	117⅝	Ohio Certificates	29	29⅛
Pittsburgh	84⅛	83⅝	American Gold	138⅛	137⅞
Tennessee 6s	70¼	70	Bills on London	109¼	109½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Republic	115
Manhattan	136	Bank of N. America	112
Merchants'	115	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	118	Irving	105
America	138½	Metropolitan	131
Phenix	109	East River	100
Tradesmen's	143	Market	115
Butchers & Drovers	130	Nassau	104
National	100	Shoe and Leather	113
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Continental	103
Seventh Ward	117	Commonwealth	110
Commerce	118	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	107	Central National	111½
Ocean	103	Fourth National	109⅜
American Exchange	114½	Ninth National	118
Pacific	160	City	135
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95½	Lack. & West'n Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M	100
N.Y.Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105⅜	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 7c.	108	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	75
Erie 1st mort. 1876	108⅜	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1864	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	99
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	97⅜	Gal. & Chi. ex	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	89	Pitts., Ft.W&Ch. 2d M	97½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	90½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	71
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Miss & Mo. L. g. 1st M	60
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Chi. & Alton, 1st M	102
Mich. Cn. 8 ⅌ c., '69-'72	108	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	82½
Mich. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M	91½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	85	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	91½
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Chi. & N.W. Ex'n B	88	Chi.& Gt. East'n 1st M	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93½
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv	82½		

The holders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Bonds are afforded another opportunity to sell them to the Trustees of the Mortgage for the Sinking Fund. Sealed proposals to sell any part of $50,000 can be left with WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on or before Friday, Dec. 14. See advertisement.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for November:

1865	$346,716
1866	327,926

Earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company for November:

1865	$226,840
1866	244,854

Earnings of the McGregor Western Railway Company for November:

1865	$36,938
1866	$32,973

Earnings of the Minnesota Central Railway Company for November:

1865	$19,718
1866	39,588

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of November:

1866	$416,690
1865	493,421

From March 1:

1866	$3,708,163
1865	3,773,408

It is announced that twenty-two Banks in Wisconsin are about to close up their business. They are the following, namely: The Bank of Appleton, the Bank of Fond du Lac, the Beloit Savings Bank, the Dodge County Bank, Hall Brothers' Bank, the Koshkonong Bank, the Mercantile Bank, the Oconto Bank, Osborne's Bank, the Portage County Bank, the Southern Bank, the Winnebago County Bank, the Merchants' Bank, the Bank of Portage, the Wisconsin Valley Bank, the Reedsburg Bank, the Bank of Albany, the Waukesha County Bank, the Bank of Eau Claire, the Bank of Beaver Dam, the Tradesman Bank and the Waupun Bank. The Bank Comptroller's report for Dec. 1, 1866, shows no great change in the condition of the State banks. About $60,000 is on outstanding circulation, owned by about fifty banks, which will be redeemed at par on presentation of the same. Forty banks have exchanged their State stocks for United States stocks. The twenty-two banks above-named will pay an average of 75 cents on the dollar on outstanding circulation. The highest paid by any one is 80 cents on the dollar.

An Indiana paper says:

"The 5 ⅌ cent. and 2½ ⅌ cent. funded debt of the State, at present, is $6,953,889 90. Of this $5,342,500 is 5 ⅌ cent. stock, and $1,611,389 90 is 2½ ⅌ cent. stock. The amount of 2½ ⅌ cents redeemed last July, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of last Winter, is $465,070 66, making $5,813 38 less to pay Jan. 1, prox., than was paid on the 1st of July of the present year. The amount of interest due Jan. 1, 1867, is $153,704 87. Of this amount $133,562 50 is due on 5 ⅌ cent. stock, and $20,142 37 on 2½ ⅌ cent.

The State debt sinking fund holds $746,483 5 ⅌ cents and $96,900 2½ ⅌ cents; the interest due on each is $18,662 07 and $1,186 25 respectively, leaving due to stockholders $133,856 55. The amount required to pay the January interest will be forwarded to New-York by the Treasurer of State during the present month. It is supposed that the next redemption of 2½ ⅌ cent. stock, under the act of the Legislature, will take up the most of the certificates now outstanding."

United States Treasurer SPINNER has issued the following circular:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
Dec. 5, 1866.

The attention of Assistant Treasurers, designated depositaries, and National Banks designated as depositories, is called to the fact that much confusion in the accounts of this office and of the Department has been caused by the practice of entering payments "on account of semi-annual duty" by National Banks as receipts of internal revenue, and *vice versa*.

The semi-annual duty paid by National Banks in the months of January and July, under the provisions of the 41st section of the National Currency Act, is not a payment on account of internal revenue, and should not be entered as such in the weekly transcripts sent to the Treasurer of the United States, or in the lists of deposits sent to the Secretary of the Treasury. Such payments should be entered as a separate item, and should be entered on transcripts and lists as semi-annual duty.

Certificates of deposit in duplicate only will be issued by the officer or depository bank with which the deposit is made, the original certificate to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States and the duplicate certificate to be retained by the bank depository as its voucher. This certificate, which is a certificate of the payment of the amount to the Treasurer, is a sufficient receipt for the bank, and no other will be issued or acknowledgment made by the Treasurer unless where an error has been made, in which case the bank will be advised. When the certificates furnished to depository banks have upon them the printed words, "on account of internal revenue," two words, "internal revenue," should be stricken out, and "semi-annual duty" substituted. A transcript lists of deposits or certificates of deposit on account of semi-annual duty, which are not in accordance with the foregoing instructions, will be returned for correction.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that tax deeds issued by city or county officers in the discharge of their official duties, are exempt from stamp duty; also that licenses granted prior to act of July 13, 1866, may be assigned and transferred.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., that when an appraisement consists of many sheets, it is not necessary to stamp each sheet separately, but a stamp duty is required amounting to five cents on each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, which may be affixed in one or more stamps, without reference to the value of the articles appraised.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Collector of Internal Revenue, Indianapolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1866.

Information which has reached this office from various parts of the country leads me to instruct the revenue officers of the districts whence cotton is transported as follows:

The additional regulations in relation to the transportation of cotton, dated Oct. 22, 1866, are to be made operative in all districts, those which are large and sparsely settled, or otherwise.

Internal revenue officers in such districts are expected to afford all lawful facilities to the easy movement of cotton, so long as the collection of the tax on the same is provided for in a manner satisfactory to this office. It is not necessary that a revenue officer should actually see the bales for the transportation of which a permit is given.

On the other hand, in case any bales are found in transportation from your district not answering the description in a permit, such bales are liable to seizure, and you are expected to exercise this power, so far as is necessary for the protection of the revenue against fraud.

Revenue officers in districts where cotton is transported without payment of tax will receive no commission on the tax on such cotton, unless it is accompanied in its transportation by permits showing that it was so transported thence. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. INT. REV., DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
NEWNANSVILLE, Nov. 24, 1866.

Col. C. H. Hopkins, Assessor U. S. Int. Rev.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of this date, in relation to the shipment of cotton from this District under bond, in accordance with "Additional Regulations" from the Treasury Department, dated Oct. 22, 1866, I have respectfully to state, that I am, and have at all times been ready to grant permits for the removal of cotton under said regulations, when sufficient and properly authenticated bonds have been, or shall be, filed in my office in accordance with *instructions* in said regulations.

* * * * *

When such bonds shall be filed, I will cheerfully grant the permits, as it is my duty to do, under the law and regulations of the Department.

Although, perhaps, not strictly authorized by law to do so, yet, in view of the delays attendant upon getting permits from this office, I shall authorize my assistants at Live Oak Station, Jacksonville and St. Marks, to grant permits under my instructions.

I am very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) LEML. WILSON,
Assessor District of Florida.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ L. P. MORTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
REDEEMABLE IN 1894.
Interest Seven per cent., free of Government Tax, payable semi-annually on 1st April and 1st October, in New-York.
PRESENT ISSUE OF BONDS, $900,000,
LIMITED TO $15,000 PER MILE.

This road is located in one of the most densely populated and highly productive sections of Illinois. The Company have completed and in operation ninety miles of road, and are constructing sixty miles, which will be completed within twelve months. Under a perpetual agreement this line has been connected with that of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company thirty miles from St. Louis, and on completion of the work now in progress will connect with the same road one hundred and twenty-six miles from Chicago. Under this agreement a bonus of ten per cent. is paid to the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Company, on all traffic delivered to the Chicago and Alton Company, and harmonious action in conducting the traffic upon the two lines is effectually secured. Price 90 and accrued interest.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 14 bbls. Ashes, 10,002 bbls. Flour, 475 bbls. and 268 bags Corn Meal, 299,340 bushels Wheat, 204,863 bushels Corn, 156,823 bushels Barley, 214,930 bushels Oats, 11,745 bushels Malt, 62,579 bushels Rye, 91 bbls. Pork, 9 pkgs. Cut Meats, 148 pkgs. Lard, 108 pkgs. Beef, and 707 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and heavy at $9 75 for Pots and $14 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more freely offered and purchased, at drooping prices. We quote: Java at 25c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16½c.@18½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, at drooping prices. Middlings, 33c.@36c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,000 bales, against receipts of 2,403 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,263
Receipts last week	15,976
Receipts preceding week	25,556
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	82,145
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	178,944
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	562,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export since Dec. 1	2,474
Exports in November	30,741
Exports since Sept. 1	75,321
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	355,072
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	145,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	153,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	410,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally steady to-day, especially the low grades, which have been quite freely purchased, partly for shipment at buoyant prices. The medium and high grades have been less sought after at rather easier rates. Sales since our last have been 12,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$9 60; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 75@$10 50; fair to choice do. do. at $10 50@$11 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10@$11 15 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 50	@ 9 60
Extra State	9 75	@11 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 45	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 00	@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 25	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@16 75

Southern Flour is quiet at declining prices. Sales since our last, 370 bbls., in lots, at $11@$13 20 for poor to good, and $13 25@$16 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is plenty and heavy, including Superfine at $5 85@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive at $5 25@$5 50 for Western, $5 40@$5 50 for Jersey, and $5 65@$5 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull at $3@$3 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

EGGS—Have arrived less freely. State have been in active request. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 37c.@38c.; State and Pennsylvania, 36c.@37c.; Ordinary Western, 35c.@36c.; Western, by express, 36c. @37c.; Canada, 36c.@37c.; Limed, ⅌ dozen, 30c. @31c.

FRUIT—The Domestic Apple market is not very active, and prices are not as firm. Grapes are dull. Cranberries are very quiet. We quote: Apples—Western, $3 50@$4 50; Baldwins, $3 50@$4 50; Prime Winter, $4 50@$5, ⅌ bbl. Grapes—Delaware, 16c.@25c.; Isabella, 10c.@13c.; Catawba, 10c.@15c., ⅌ lb. Cranberries—Eastern, $12@$13; Jersey, $9@$12, ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are in moderate request at quotations. Other kinds of dried fruits are quiet. Apples—State and Western, 11½c.@12½c.; Southern, 10c., ⅌ lb. Peaches—Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; unpeeled, halves, 16c.@17c., unpeeled, quarters, 14c.@16c., ⅌ lb. Cherries, new pitted, 50c.@55c.; Blackberries, 26c.@27c.; Raspberries, 38c.@39c.; Plums, 38c.@40c., ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, chiefly for milling purposes; desirable lots have been held with more firmness. Sales since our last 43,000 bushels, including No. 3 Chicago Spring at $1 95@$2, and choice White California at $3 35@$3 38 ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed, and quoted down again 2c. ⅌ bushel, closing very heavily. Sales since our last 91,000 bushels, at $1 13@$1 15 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about $1 13 in store and afloat; $1 15 for White Western, and $1 03@$1 07 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues very dull; small lots of Western and State changed hands at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in more demand at rather firmer prices; sales 35,000 bushels at 91c.@95c. for Canada West, in bond, and at $1 17 for do. free. Oats continue quiet and heavy. We quote Chicago at 60c. @62½c., Milwaukee at 61c@63c., and State at 65c.@65½c. ⅌ bushel; sales 51,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues very quiet at $1 30@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Beans are without change; receipts continue light; Kidneys, $2 90@$3; Marrows, new, $2 80@$3; Mediums, new, $2 70@$2 80; mixed parcels, $1 90@$2, ⅌ bushel. Peas, Canada, $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is quiet, but steady at $1@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and firm, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

LIME—Is quiet at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Is in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c. @63c.; Cuba at 50c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@$1 05 ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@67c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $6 75; Resin at $4 25@$11 50, ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35 @$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PEAS—Sales 5,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at $1 40 ⅌ bushel.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request, closing at 20c.@21c. for Crude; 31c.@32½c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are more active, and some qualities are higher. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 25 @$2 50; Mercers, $2 25@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 75@$2; Buckeyes, $1 50@$2; Dyckman, $2 50@$3; Chilian Reds, new, $2 75@$3; Sweet Potatoes, $3 50@$4, ⅌ bbl. Onions, Red, $1 50@$1 75; do. White, $2 75@$3; Turnips, Russia, $1 00 ⅌ bbl.; Tomatoes, 50c.@$1 ⅌ basket; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ⅌ 100; Marrow Squash, $1@$1 25 ⅌ bbl.; Citron, 75c. ⅌ bbl.; Pumpkins, $9@$10 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Dressed Poultry is in large supply and the demand is not very active, although the prices are lower. Live are not wanted, and we drop quotations. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 16c.@18c.; Geese, 14c. @16c.; Ducks, 20c.@22c., ⅌ lb. *Game*—Woodcock, 88c.@$1; Partridges, $1 25@$1 38 ⅌ pair; Quail, $2 75@$3 ⅌ dozen; Venison, carcass, 14c@16c.; Venison, saddle, 18c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS—There has been rather more firmness in the Pork market, but no special activity. Sales have been reported of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $20@$20 50, cash and regular way, for one-year-old Mess, closing at $20 37, cash, $20 50@$21 for new City and Western Mess, and $19 for New Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller December and January and February at $20, $20 50@$21, and $21@$21 25, respectively, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 11c. @13c. for Hams; sales 200 packages. Bacon is quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 10½c.@11½c. for new and old; short rib at 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 120 boxes. Lard has been plenty and heavy; prices have again declined. Sales since our last 1,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11c.@12¾c., the latter an extreme rate for choice kettle-rendered, ⅌ lb. Sales were also reported of large sales for delivery, during the next four months, but without reliable particulars. Beef continues in moderate demand at $13@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in moderate request closing at $26@$31 50, ⅌ bbl.; sales 290 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 8¼c.@9c. for heavy and light, ⅌ lb. Butter is quiet at 34c. @41c. for State, and 42c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@17¼c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "Western Butters, that have been Summered over, being held by speculators in City and country, still crowd the market, and oppress trade by their presence. Such goods are now unfitted for any of the requirements of the market, and have really no bearing on the actual Butter trade. Quotations are entirely nominal. Good to fine State Dairy Butter has been in better and more active request during the week past, at higher prices. Farmers are firm in their views, and the experience of last year, with a heavy advance in price and an actual shortage of stock, prevents any hasty disposition of the crop, or any overplus in this market. Fresh Pail Butters are very scarce, and in request at prices outside of our quotations. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 13,093 packages, which is but little more than the computed requirements for the local demand for consumption of New-York and environs. Canada Butter is hardly quotable, as the receipts of that article have been materially nothing this season, while but little can be expected. Welsh Tub Butters, from the Northern tier of counties, are also in limited receipt compared with former years, and we are advised that the stock yet to come forward from these sources is reduced to a small amount by the establishment of numerous Cheese factories, and absorption of the milk that formerly supplied the Butter dairies. The market for good to fine State Butter closes with firmness at our quotations.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	40	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	40	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ⅌ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	34	@36
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	50	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	50	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@34
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 29,607 packages, being heavier on account of the stock being crowded forward to avoid the cold weather, soon expected, when Cheese cannot be transported without danger of damage and loss. The market for Cheese has been fairly active for export at our quotations, and we note sales of several extra factories at 17¼c.@17½c., which is outside and exceptional. The stock of Cheese in City and country is now reduced to a point where correct computations of quantity can be made, and fine and extra factories are held with additional firmness. Local, Eastern and even Southern trade is better and more animated. At the close of the week's trade the demand for export was checked by a decline in gold. We quote:

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@16¼
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16¼
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	10	@13

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at previous prices. Sales since our last 570 hhds., including Cubas, &c., from 10c.@12c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet and depressed at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 48,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 115,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c., and 48,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last of 150 bbls. Western, in bond, [illegible]

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton on private terms, 7,500 bushels Wheat, at 5d. ⅌ bushel, and 50 hhds. Tobacco by steamer at 20s. ⅌ ton. For London—7,000 bushels Wheat on private terms and 60 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ⅌ ton.

FIRST MORTGAGE
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OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

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For further particulars, apply to
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Bankers and dealers in United States and other Desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CENTRAL PARK. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, J. C. Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Sefton, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, grand Italian Opera, FAUST, with a brilliant cast, including Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, Mlle. Stella Bonheur, Sig. Mazzoleni, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Antonucci. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE and JONES' BABY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gomersal, Messrs. J. W. Lanergan, Lewis Baker, Mark Smith and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ADRIENNE; Or, THE SECRET OF A LIFE. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great characters of ROUGET DE LISLE and KUH VON KUHDORF.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHELIEU. Edwin Booth as Richelieu, supported by Miss M. Scheller, Barton Hill, J. N. Gotthold, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, OLD ADAM. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, CARL WOLFSOHN'S THIRD BEETHOVEN MATINEE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. MATRIMONY, CITY CARS, BLACK STATUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by the Ocean telegraph to Dec. 6, and advices by steamship to the 25th ult.

The London *Times*, of the 5th, indorses the message of the President, and also declares that the *Alabama* claims ought to be settled immediately. Mr. Fox is visiting the British Navy-yards.

More troops have been sent to Ireland, and the iron-clads have been ordered to the Irish coast. Frequent arrests of Fenians continue to be made.

The *Patrie* of the 6th announces that all the French troops will have left Mexico before the end of February, 1867.

The Candian insurgents have blown up a convent. Two thousand Turks are said to have been killed by the explosion.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Trumbull reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee the bill of the House to repeal the amnesty power of the President, and asked its immediate consideration. Mr. Hendricks made objection, and it went over. Mr. Wade called up a bill of last session to regulate the selection of Grand and Petit Jurors in the Territory of Utah, which was ordered to be printed with amendments. Mr. Poland gave notice that on Monday he would call up the Bankrupt Bill. Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would call up, next week, a joint resolution to disband and prohibit militia organizations in rebel States. Mr. Morrill offered a bill to provide for the defence of the Northeastern frontier. The Senate adjourned over until Monday.

In the House the Post-office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of conferring on the Post-office Department the same jurisdiction and control over the various telegraph lines, now in operation, or hereafter to be constructed that is now exercised over Post-offices and post roads, and to report by bill or otherwise. A Select Committee of three was ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of three United States soldiers in South Carolina in October, 1865, and of the reprieve and subsequent pardon of those convicted thereof. A bill was introduced to fix the election of members for the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868, and the same day each alternate year thereafter, which was referred to the Committee on Elections. A Select Committee of three was appointed to proceed to New-Orleans to institute inquiry into the riots there in July and August last. The Judiciary Committe was instructed to inquire into the necessity of further legislation in regard to the organization of the House and the counting of electoral votes. The same Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of directing martial law to be proclaimed in counties in the rebel States where Union men have been murdered, and the laws not enforced against the murderers. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire as to the measures necessary to secure the recognition by other nationalities of the principle of our Naturalization Laws. Resolutions were adopted for the removal of sunken vessels in the vicinity of Sandy Hook and in the harbor of New-York, and for determining the rates of storage in bonded warehouses, and of cartage in the same. Mr. Schenck's bill to fix the times for the regular meeting of Congress came up as special order, and was under discussion the greater part of the day. After an extended discussion on an amendment ordering elections in all the States on the 22d of February next, and after providing in the first section that Congress shall meet on the 4th of March, the House adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina has just addressed a letter to Mr. Woodward, of Philadelphia, in which he says if the proposition is made by the North for the calling of a National Convention of the wisest and greatest men of both sections, the South would accede to the call without delay.

The Council of Columbia, Penn., have just started a movement to rebuild the bridge across the Susquehanna at that place, which was destroyed in the Summer of 1863, when the rebels had possession of York, Wrightsville and the Cumberland Valley. The authities of Columbia appointed the 13th inst. for a meeting in the Town Hall, to which committees of citizens and local authorities of Marietta, Mount Joy, Wrightsville, Manheim, Lititz, Ephrata and Reading are invited to attend. It is supposed that an effort will be made to form a stock company for the building of a bridge, both for wagons and railroad cars.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, our Minister to China, arrived at Shanghae Sept. 19. He sailed from Yokohama (Japan) Sept. 12, in the steamer *Duplex*, Capt. Noel, which encountered a typhoon; she had three boats blown away, davits and all, lost her maintopmast, had nearly all her sails blown from the yards, and her decks swept. Capt. Noel, when the typhoon commenced, observed its drift, and ran out of it, otherwise his vessel would have been lost. The passengers subscribed $1,200 to purchase a service of plate for him.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which, although starting at St. Louis, is really the Southern Pacific, has recently been permanently organized, with Gen. Fremont as President. As sketched by the President, the road is laid in Southwestern Missouri and the Valley of the Canadian, and generally along the thirty-fifth parallel to the head of navigation on the Colorado, and thence to the Pacific coast. It is the shortest route by five hundred miles of any surveyed for that purpose, and presents the fewest difficulties.

An unsuccessful attempt to enter the Ashuelot National Bank at Keene, N. H., was made on Wednesday night. The burglars broke into the banking-room and attempted to open the iron door of the vault by drilling through it two holes, but failed to even disturb the padlocks. After examining the drawers in the bank-room and finding nothing of value, they left.

A rifle match recently came off at Point St. Charles, Canada, to test the relative endurance and rapidity of firing of the Ballard and Palmer rifles. At the three hundred and sixteenth round the Palmer rifle gave out. The Ballard continued to fire until 1,023 rounds had been fired in one hour and forty-five minutes.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* has been published for thirty-eight years and a half, having been commenced on the 29th day of April, 1828, and the same printer and editor who conducted it from the beginning is still at his post, performing regularly nearly all the editorial labors of a daily morning paper. He can have very few seniors in the Union.

Hon. E. H. Derby, of Boston, is now engaged, under authority of a resolve passed by Congress last Winter, upon a Report on our Reciprocal Relations with the Provinces and the Fishery question. He hopes soon to be ready to lay his report upon these important questions before Congress.

A theological department has been created in the Chicago University, to be under Baptist control. Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., is called to the chair of systematic theology, and Rev. John B. Jackson, of Albion, N. Y., to the chair of ecclesiastical history.

The Canadian anthorities have received information of an intended raid on the Old Jail previous to the 13th, for the purpose of attempting the rescue of the Fenian prisoners. Extra precautions have been adopted, and no visitors unless well known to the authorities are admitted.

The Rideau Canal is now closed for the season. The scheme for the construction of the Murray Canal is again revived. An engineer is now surveying the locality between Presque Isle Harbor and the Bay of Quinte.

Three little girls, who state they were stolen from their homes in Buffalo by gypsies, have asked Mayor Morrison, of Alleghany City, Penn., to rescue them from those who now have them in charge. The gypsies are tarrying near that city.

Gen. Sedgwick, in command on the Rio Grande, has been removed by Gen. Sheridan, acting under orders from Washington. The occupation of Matamoras by Gen. Sedgwick is supposed to be the cause of this proceeding.

The reservoir connected with the Hydraulic Press used in the Treasury Printing Department at Washington, burst yesterday and fell from its position, shaking the building and involving a loss of $10,000.

There are two hundred and thirty students at the University of Mississippi, and from numerous letters received, it is expected this number will be largely increased after the holidays.

Jerome B. Claflin, a grain operator of Chicago, is missing, and proves a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. He purchased wheat on credit, sold for cash, and decamped.

An explosion occurred at the receiving house of Clarke, Payne & Co., oil refiners, in Cleveland, yesterday. One man was killed and four were badly burned.

Hon. S. B. Turnage, Mayor of Kinston, N. C., died suddenly of rheumatism of the heart, last Saturday.

The official ceremony of laying the last brick in the Chicago tunnel was performed yesterday morning.

LOCAL NEWS.

Charles Cady, head book-keeper and confidential clerk for the house of Riker & Co., brokers in gold-mining securities at No. 80 Broadway, decamped on Wednesday, the 28th of November, taking with him certificates of stock valued at over $100,000, which he abstracted from the safe in the office. He was arrested last evening at the Tontine Hotel, in this City, by Detective Officer Farley, after a severe struggle, in which he essayed to escape. Upon being taken to Police Headquarters he at once acknowledged his guilt and delivered up all of the stolen property. He further admitted that he had defaulted the firm to a large extent, by means of fraudulent entries made upon their books. It was his intention to have sailed for New-Orleans to-day, after converting the shares into money. He will be taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, this morning, for examination.

The case of Rev. G. T. Williams, who is charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Moore on the 2d of November, in a Fifth-avenue stage, was again brought before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, for further examination. Detectives Young, Elder and McDougal were examined on behalf of the defence, to show that the pocket of the prosecutrix must have been cut by a professional operator. At the conclusion of their testimony, counsel for the accused offered to prove the good character of Mr. Williams, but upon the objection of Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., who appeared for the people, the decision of the Justice upon this point was reserved until this afternoon, when the proceedings will probably be concluded.

A grand Masonic Fair, in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund, was inaugurated on Monday evening, with appropriate ceremonies, in the church building, corner of Grand and Crosby streets. Upward of 10,000 people were present during the evening. It is the purpose of the Executive Committee to continue the Fair until after the holidays, when, it is expected, the sum of $150,000 or more will have been realized. The doors will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M., till further notice. An unusually interesting attraction, no less a personage than the liliputian Gen. Grant, from Barnum's Museum, is expected to be present this evening at the table of Ocean Lodge.

The business of the Circuit Courts was greatly delayed yesterday morning in consequence of the usual printed calendar not having been delivered in the Court-rooms. The calendar, which is published daily in the Times, was resorted to by the Courts, clerks and members of the Bar. Had it not been that the titles of the causes on all of the day calendars were found in our columns, some of the Courts must necessarily have adjourned without transacting any business.

An order has been made by the Supreme Court General Term, that those applicants for admission, who have not been reported on by the Committee on Character, may apply to the Committee during the recess of the Court, to be reported on at the next meeting of the Court. Those whose characters have been passed upon are requested to meet in the General Term-room this (Friday) morning, at 9:30 o'clock, for the purpose of signing the roll.

The examination in the case of The United States *vs.* Messrs. Boehm, Angus, Rowe and Schwabius was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Newton, at his office in Montague-street, near the Brooklyn City Hall. Messrs. E. R. Squibb, John Torry, and N. E. Monroe were called on the stand and examined. The examination will be continued this morning at 9:30 A. M.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey over the remains of the unknown men which were found in the ruins of the Walker-street fire. No clue to the identity of deceased could be gleaned, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the few facts in their possession. The remains of the three missing men have not yet been recovered, although the search still continues.

A meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Equal Rights Association, at which addresses were delivered by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Emma Hardinge, Parker Pilsbury and Col. Moss, of Missouri. Other meetings are to be held to-day at the same place.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. Sturges in the chair. A memorial for the abolition of the cotton tax was presented and laid over for further action. Mr. Ruggles introduced the subject of having deep sea soundings made with a view to the laying of another telegraphic cable, to be controlled in this country.

The investigation into the charges against Comptroller Brennan was continued yesterday. Two witnesses were examined, when the defence rested, satisfied that the charges had been satisfactorily answered. The prosecution will submit some additional testimony this morning.

A report was presented to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, in favor of granting a site for a barge office on the Battery to the General Government at a nominal price. The Mayor nominated Mr. Emanuel B. Hart for Street Commissioner. The nomination was laid over, and the Board adjourned till to-day.

A fire occurred about 3 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 95 Mercer-street, and the three upper floors were seriously damaged, causing an aggregate loss to owner and tenants of about $9,000, only partially covered by insurance.

Lewis McCue and Tracy Housland fell from a scaffold on the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, yesterday morning, when McCue was instantly killed and Housland was seriously injured.

Samuel B. Leeds, mate of the schooner *Francis Edwards*, at Pier No. 54 East River, fell from the masthead to the deck yesterday morning, and died in an hour from fracture of the skull.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Cecelia Van Deusen was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. Some other prisoners were remanded for sentence.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday, and a Grand Jury was impanneled, Stapleton Hyatt, Esq., being foreman.

Gold advanced to 139⅛ per cent. yesterday, but closed at 138⅞. Money market quiet at 6@7 per cent. Stocks dull through the forenoon, but slightly better at the close.

Domestic produce was in pretty fair request yesterday. Low grades of flour and desirable lots of wheat and barley were held with more firmness. Corn, pork and lard were cheaper. Foreign merchandise was dull. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Majority in Congress—How They Should Use Their Power.

The firmness of the Union majority in Congress cannot be doubted. There will be no flinching from the responsibilities of the hour—no evading the work to be done or doing it imperfectly. And that moderation will be mingled with firmness, and the exercise of power tempered with prudence seems at least probable.

The action of the Senate on one or two subjects shows that that body will not hesitate to use its opportunities as against unseemly haste. Its refusal to dispense with a reference to Committee in the case of the bill repealing the amnesty power of the President, and the delay in regard to the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill, are indications of a desire that whatever is done shall be done in order. In neither of the cases is there any reason to apprehend difference of opinion between the two Houses as to the merits of the measure involved. The Senate majority are as fixed in their purposes as the majority of Representatives; and we do not apprehend difference either as to the nature of the objects to be accomplished or the means to be employed. It is simply a difference between precipitancy and deliberation; and the influence exerted by the Senate in favor of the latter will not be unwholesome.

Not that the Union majority in the House have evinced a disposition to be malignant, intolerant or unreasonable. They are strong, but withal good-natured. They hold to the maxim that what should be done is best done quickly. They are resolved that there shall be no misunderstanding of their aims or their strength. But they have begun no idle quarrel with or about the President. And their proceedings in caucus on Wednesday night prove that the controlling element is averse to needless disputes within the party, and equally averse to any attempt of individuals to proscribe everybody and everything not exactly in harmony with their views. Energy and unity there should be—energy and unity there will be in party action when measures or principles are concerned; but the majority of the party are evidently disinclined to submit to dictation when neither measures nor principles are at stake.

If this course be adhered to, the chief danger to the party will be passed in safety. The only real causes for apprehension arise out of the excess of strength of which the party may boast. It may presume upon its ability and carry matters with a too high hand, or it may ignore the possibilities of division and throw away support which it can ill afford to spare. For the exigencies of the time call for all the power and for all the judgment which are at the command of the party. And to make these unitedly available, it will be necessary to discourage rash counsels, hold in check ambitious men, and so shape its policy that it shall commend itself to the sober sense and calm patriotism of the country. There should be substantial agreement between all shades of opinion. And this will be possible only if a spirit of mutual conciliation prevail.

If there were the slightest hope that the restoration question would be settled on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment, the difficulties of the position would be comparatively inconsiderable. A little patience might then suffice for the occasion. But the hope does not, cannot exist. Other measures, of some sort, will be inevitable, unless we consent to acquiesce in the indefinite exclusion of the South, which would be unwise and unsafe for both sides. The country looks for a settlement, and will probably prefer it on a plan as near as possible to that sanctioned in the recent elections. But more radical measures may be a necessity. Restoration may have to make room for reconstruction. Of one conceivable substitute we have a foretaste in Mr. Sumner's resolutions; and a little thought will bring others to view of a character for which the public mind has yet been but imperfectly prepared.

What is preëminently desirable is, that nothing shall be done or attempted of a nature more radical than circumstances render absolutely necessary. The policy required is essentially a policy of gradual, deliberate development. If the Amendment be, after all, ineffectual—if other steps must be taken to realize the results which the Amendment has been intended to produce—let the exigencies of the position be made so apparent that the loyal people of the country shall be reconciled to both the agencies and the consequences. Their minds are fixed upon the cardinal point: they intend that all the States shall be brought into the Union upon terms satisfactory to the judgment of the States that subdued the rebellion. If one measure will not accomplish this, others must be tried. But in conjunction with this positive purpose is an unwillingness to employ more coercion than is manifestly indispensable. Hence it becomes expedient for the Union Party in Congress to "make haste slowly," and to take care that every step shall be indicative of an anxiety to promote the true interests of both sections.

The Sources of Our National Income.

The subject of taxation is a vital one to every person in this country, and it becomes deeply interesting to know how our Government meets its enormous obligations, and where are its great sources of internal income. The dry report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in this view, will bear a further analysis. In three years, we learn from his statements, the amount from internal taxation has almost *trebled* itself—rising from $117,145,748 in 1863-'64, to $310,906,984 in 1866. Of this large sum, nearly one-fifth is derived from the income-tax, or $60,894,135; this again has *more than quadrupled* since 1863-'64, being then $14,919,279. From this tax paid on income, $26,570,809 were at five per cent., and $34,501,122 at ten per cent. The Commissioner makes returns of the number of persons in 185 districts—or nearly 87 per cent. of the whole—paying taxes on different incomes; and we discover that 190,189 persons in the free States have less than $1,000 per annum, and more than $600; 162,513 have more than $1,000 and not more than $5,000, and only 31,009 show an annual income of over $5,000.

We next observe with great satisfation that nearly 30,000,000 of our taxes (or $29,198,178) are raised from distilled spirits and $5,115,140 from fermented liquors. The experience of all countries agrees that one of the most profitable and the soundest objects of taxation are distilled liquors. Such a tax enourages the use of light wines, lessens intoxication, and is laid on a luxury, and a pernicious luxury. We regret to hear from the Report that this tax is so largely evaded, and to observe that it has only increased about one million dollars since 1814. In the fiscal year ending Nov. 1, 1866, it bids fair, however, to be much larger, reaching $37,627,595. The tax is now $2 a gallon, or ten times the tax of 1864.

Again, among luxuries, we find the tax on tobacco to be $12,339,921 in 1866, having almost doubled since 1864; on cigars, $3,474,438, or more than doubled since 1864, when it was $1,255,424. The production, however, of taxable tobacco has fallen off singularly from 63,372,426 pounds in 1864 to 35,748,351 in 1866, which, even making the allowance mentioned of 10,000,000 pounds entered early in 1864 to avoid the duty, would seem to indicate that the tax had been made so high as to become prohibitory, and thus cause our people to give up to a certain degree this indulgence. On petroleum, a very questionable tax raises the large sum of $5,317,396, more than doubled since 1864. On iron and steel the tax has nearly quadrupled in amount since 1864, being $13,728,133 against $3,694,168.

A very important source of income to the Government is from revenue stamps, undoubtedly one of the most judicious taxes on the list. This has risen nearly three times since 1864, from $5,894,945 to $15,044,373. Licenses, too, have more than doubled their return; it being $7,145,388 in 1864 and $18,015,743 in 1866.

The taxes on bank dividends amounted to $4,186,023, and on deposits to $2,099,635; on insurance dividends and premiums to nearly two millions; on railroad dividends to nearly three and a half millions of dollars.

From this it will be seen where we derive our immense internal revenue, which is said to be the largest internal revenue ever taken by voluntary taxation from a modern people in a single year. Incomes, stamps and licenses, liquors and tobacco are the great sources.

The experience of Europe has already confirmed the wisdom of McCulloch's recommendations that the taxes should be few, simple, and laid on luxuries.

We regret that the Commissioner has not called the attention of Congress to the petty and vexatious taxes which now so annoy and harass the people. This taxing of spoons and pianos and watches, and all the endless small burdens laid on many of the trades, are unprofitable and entirely behind the enlightened views of taxation prevalent in the most civilized countries. They worry the producers without yielding much gain to the Government.

The Commissioner has wisely advised the exemption of all incomes under $1,000, which is certainly just, under the present high prices of commodities. He also recommends that the income tax be estimated from the beginning of the calendar year, which certainly would be a more convenient arrangement both for people and Government.

If our taxation is now to be lightened, we trust that the tax on clothing, shoes, woolen fabrics and articles which are necessities to the poor and laboring classes will be first removed. Next should come all burdens on raw products, especially the tax on raw cotton, which weighs on the whole country. The subject needs the careful attention of Congress.

The Southern Mail Service.—We are constantly hearing from the Southern States of the drawbacks and troubles in the mail service arising from the enforcement of the stringent test oath upon all who have anything to do with it. The law, as it exists, is not only next to impossible of enforcement if postal privileges are to granted to the South at all, but, when literally enforced, it is evaded in such ways as make it of no valuable effect. "Here and there," writes one of our Southern correspondents, "may be found a man who neither aided, abetted nor sympathized with the rebellion; but, first or last, from one reason or another, it cannot be denied that, throughout the South, the intelligence and energy of the *whole people* went into the war." As nearly the entire Southern people, therefore, are precluded from official duty in connection with the mails, the "citizens of a postal district now either evade the law by getting some cripple or aged man to take the oath and the office, and then appoint a 'live man' as his deputy, or they suffer under the ignorance and inexperience of some person who contrived, during the war, to keep 'between the lines,' and can now manage to scrape through the oath." The modification of the test-oath provision, so far as it applies to small official duties and small civic positions of this kind, is besought by Northern as well as by Southern interests. It may be doubted, whether, even if the Constitutional Amendment were adopted, the third section would be construed so as to apply to cases of this kind, or whether, in accordance with the terms of the third section itself, Congress would not remove from this class the general disability imposed. Certain it is that, as things now are, important national interests suffer from the bad condition of the Southern mail service.

Patent Controversy About Parrott Guns.—Those of our readers who are interested to know about the manufacture of cannon, and especially the Parrott gun, will find a very important decision published by us this morning in relation to the patent for their invention. It is a decision by Judge Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court in this District, in a suit brought against Mr. Parrott by Daniel Treadwell, who claimed to have a patent for the manufacture of cannon which the defendant had been infringing upon.

The patent of Mr. Treadwell, about the extent of which there does not seem to have been much controversy, was for manufacturing cannon by making a cast-iron body, on which a screw was turned, and then screwing on it wrought iron hoops, which were made a little smaller in diameter than the body of the gun, and were expanded by heat enough to enable them to be screwed on.

Nor does there seem to have been any question made as to whether the gun made by the defendant was within the terms of the plaintiff's specification. The only question discussed by the Judge is whether Mr. Treadwell was the original inventor of the improvement, and this question he answers in the negative. He refers to a description of a cast iron gun, with a wrought iron envelope, made by a French officer named Thierry, in 1834, but lays this gun entirely out of the case owing to some differences in its construction, and he bases his opinion upon what is called the Frith gun, patented in England in 1843. Mr. Treadwell's patent was not issued till 1855. This Frith patent, as the Judge holds, contains within it the improvement embraced in Mr. Treadwell's patent, and he was not, therefore, the first inventor of the improvement. The result is the dismissal of the bill against Mr. Parrott.

Cobbling the Revenue Laws.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report, proposes but few changes in the details of the existing Revenue laws, and he makes a suggestion concerning changes which deserves the consideration of members of Congress throughout the session. He argues at some length that too much care cannot be exercised in the modifications and changes of revenue laws. They should be made only when required by a proper regard for the public welfare; and those proposing them in any special case should take pains to comprehend fully their effect upon other interests, as well as upon the public revenue. Mr. Rollins remarks that a tax upon an article of production cannot be imposed, reduced or removed without affecting values and prejudicing largely the rights of holders or consumers. The smallest change will for a time work inequalities. Alterations even in the machinery of the law are always attended with embarrassments, and new obligations should never be laid upon taxpayers unless positively demanded for the necessary protection of themselves and the revenue from fraud. Mr. Rollins makes some remarks, doubtless derived from his own experience, of the difficulty in a country of such magnitude and with a system involving so many agents as are employed in the Internal Revenue, of keeping all these agents practically informed of the successive changes that are constantly being made in these laws. No one who has ever attempted to operate a large and complicated and changeable system of any kind will be inclined to dispute his remarks on this head. The Internal Revenue laws have been changed in some way at every session of Congress since their first enactment, and we shall doubtless have propositions for change in abundance this session. It would be well if members would give some heed to the suggestions of Mr. Rollins on this point.

Limiting the Presidential Tenure of Office.—We hardly suppose that the proposition of Senator Wade for amending the Constitution, by making the President ineligible for reëlection, can be taken as a blow aimed at the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. His haste to bring it up at the very time when the whole business of at least half the members of both Houses seemed to consist in inventing schemes for the limitation of the power of President Johnson, may have given it that appearance in the eyes of some. But we are satisfied that, on consultation with Mr. Wade himself, they will find there were no grounds for the imputation. On general grounds, we should be inclined in many respects to favor the proposition. The mere fact that it has been coming up every few years ever since the close of the administration of our first President, seems to show that the want of it has been constantly and deeply felt, and appears to preclude any hope of the question being settled until it is adopted. The fact, too, that the Confederates, who, in the formation of their government, adopted our Constitution with a very few alterations, introduced an amendment limiting the Presidential tenure of office to one term, shows how the matter will be viewed by the Southern Democracy. The difference between Mr. Wade's measure and that embodied in the Confederate Constitution, is that the latter made the Presidential term extend over six years, while the former makes no change in the present four years' term. We are inclined to prefer the Confederate provision in this respect—diminishing, as it does, one of the great defects of our political system in the ceaseless shifting of public officials.

Reappearance of Another Mexican Anarch.—Gen. Miramon, the old opponent of President Juarez, and the leader of the Church Party, has just returned to Mexico, after a prolonged residence in Paris, where, it seems, he has been studying the laws of war more scientifically than he had been enabled to do on the battle-field of Mexico. We regard Miramon as a far more dangerous man to the peace of Mexico than either Ortega or Santa Anna, for he is of far greater ability, and has a far greater party to support him. Judging from his Mexican antecedents, from the direction of his studies in France, from his political convictions and connections, and the moment he has chosen to make his appearance in Mexico, we do not doubt that he meditates renewed mischief in that country. It is reported he will try to coöperate with Maximilian after the departure of the French troops, and it is not improbable he may have a secret understanding with Napoleon about the French debt, in case he should be able to seize the reins of power in that country. If such be the fact, the French will bring all their influence to bear in his favor. But we can hardly believe that he will play second fiddle to Maximilian, and it is quite certain that Maximilian would not play second fiddle to him. In any event, however, his appearance denotes trouble, either now or in the future; for we know by the past that the party he represents are determined to rule Mexico, while the Juarez or Republican Party are equally determined that they shall not.

Discretion on the Rio Grande.—The action of Gen. Grant in promptly removing Gen. Sedgwick from his command on the Rio Grande, as soon as it was learned that he had marched a body of American troops into Matamoras, furnishes a warning to all our officers in that quarter that not the least violation of our neutrality laws will be permitted. It was not that Gen. Sedgwick appeared to give support to Canales as against Escobedo, but that he undertook any interference of any kind on either side. His duties did not require that, and his orders did not permit it; and his action calls for something far severer than removal from command. It was a mere accident that it did not precipitate the country into dangerous difficulties; and we cannot afford to run such risks at the whim of any military officer. There is no part of the country where a military commander of sounder discretion is required than on the Rio Grande; and yet, since our occupation of that line, we have been afflicted with two or three who have exhibited themselves as utterly wanting in prudence. We hope that Gen. Grant will replace Gen. Sedgwick with an officer preëminently gifted with that high soldierly quality.

The Investigation Into the Idaho Disaster.—Dr. Dalton having undertaken to inquire into the causes of the burning of the ferry-boat *Idaho*, we trust that the investigation will be thorough, not only as regards the particular case in point, but also the general management of the Williamsburgh *and other* ferries, and where the responsibility for the management of those ferries actually lies. It would be a valuable contribution to the public knowledge of the subject if the laws, both State and Federal, were so presented that no mistake could be made thereon. In short, let us know all about the matter.

Amusements.

The Songs of Scotland.—An excellent audience filled Steinway Hall last evening, and Mr. Kennedy received a very cordial, if not noisy, greeting. He sang a number of the most popular Scottish songs with admirable effect, and without overburdening the entertainment with labored illustrations of Scottish humor, he made occasional digressions from the musical part of the programme, which were appropriate, were in good taste, and sufficiently well appreciated. The songs which told most effectively on the audience were "Young Lochinvar," "Alister McAlister," and "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." But nothing could be finer than his rendering of "Auld Robin Gray" and "The Land o' the Leal;" the latter, especially, was given with a tenderness that we have never heard equalled. Mr. Kennedy, assisted by his daughter, who plays the accompaniment admirably, will give another entertainment at Steinway Hall on Friday of next week.

De Cordova at Irving Hall.—On Saturday evening Mr. De Cordova will narrate the experience of Miss Niggs—a strong minded individual of the feminine persuasion—at Irving Hall, for the benefit of that very estimable and needy association, the "Working Women's Protective Union" of this City.

Ladies' Fair.—A fair to aid in paying for the enlargement of St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic) Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, is now in progress in the basement of the church.

ALABAMA.

A Special Message from Gov. Patton—He Recommends the Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The following special dispatch has been received from your correspondent dated Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 6: In a special message to-day Gov. Patton recommends the passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature.

He says that events now transpiring bear with peculiar force upon Alabama and its relations to the Union. To these events we cannot be indifferent. They are of so vital a character that we should give them calm and deliberate consideration. As the Chief Executive of the State, he deems it his duty to express his apprehension lest the stability of affairs be suddenly broken up. There is an unmistakable purpose among those who control Congress to enforce, at all hazards, their own terms of restoration. The measures they propose will reverse the present progress toward the establishment of permanent tranquillity, and augment the distress which now exists and inaugurate a confusion, the end of which no human presience can foresee. To-day the cardinal principle of restoration seems to be the favorable action on the Constitutional Amendment. Upon the merits of the Amendment his views are already known, and are founded on principle. The necessities of the case, I am now constrained to think, are different. We should look our condition full in the face. I therefore recommend anew to your consideration this measure in the light in which it now presents itself, or such other measure as your wisdom may suggest. Should you see proper to ratify the same, and full restoration follow, we may trust to time and the influence of our representatives to mitigate its harshness. If, on the other hand, admission is delayed, the warning to our sister States may be relied upon to prevent that concurrence on their part which alone can give the measure practical effect. Having done all, we may then commit our cause to a just God.

The message was referred in both Houses to the Committee on Federal Relations.

An Erratic Visitor at the Fort.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

An erratic individual, styling himself the immortal J. N., and the greatest Philadelphia orator and satirist living, came here this morning and sought an interview with Jeff. Davis. By some means he obtained an entrance to the fortress, and while in conversation with Davis in Carroll Hall, was requested to leave by an officer of the garrison before the object of his visit could be accomplished.

Mrs. Davis left here this evening for Baltimore, intending thence to proceed to Canada on a visit to her children.

SHIPPING.

Arrived—Ship *Atlantic*, from Chincha Islands, with guano; brigs *Fannie Lincoln*, from Havana; *Phantom*, from Porto Rico for Baltimore.

Sailed—Ship *Witch of the Wave*, from Callao, with guano for New-York.

The Charges Against Comptroller Brennan.

The investigation into the charges preferred against Comptroller Brennan was continued yesterday before John Sedgwick, Esq., Referee. Recorder Hackett was the first witness called, and he testified that Mr. Brennan had always seemed exceedingly cautious in the disbursement of the public fund, and seemed anxious to save to the City every dollar it was possible to save. Deputy Comptroller Storrs was also examined, and testified that Mr. Brennan had always been exceedingly careful in paying out money, and never did so except upon proper vouchers duly certified. This witness explained the manner in which the business of the office is conducted. The defence then rested the case. The prosecution announced that some rebutting testimony would be submitted this morning, to which time the case was adjourned.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Diplomatic Correspondence on the Subject of the Removal of the French Troops from Mexico—Instructions to Minister Campbell.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The following papers relative to Mexico accompany the message of Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, May 16, 1866.

Sir: I translate from *La France* of last evening the following announcement:

"The embarkation of troops of Austrian Volunteers for Mexico, has been countermanded. Those enlisted, have been discharged, and the majority of them have been enrolled in the Army of the North."

I suppose I may consider this paragraph as a semi-official paper, as practically answering the inquiry which I addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Thursday last, and as finally disposing of what threatened an unpleasant complication. *Apropos* of our relation with Mexico, and more especially of the latest phase of them, I invite your attention to the annexed extracts from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, semi-official, and from the *Débats* mild opposition.

Gen. Almonte, who was appointed to replace Mr. Hidalgo at this Court, as the representative of Mexico, has arrived.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

INCLOSURE NO. 1.

From the Memorial Diplomatique, May 12.

According to an American letter published in the *Times*, the Minister of the United States at Paris recently suggested to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries that for the purpose of arresting the military reprisals in Mexico, the Juarez Government should be informed of the limit within which the French army of occupation should be withdrawn. M. Drouyn de Lhuys delivered this overture for the reason that the French Government had no means of communication with Juarez. At length Mr. Bigelow offered for this purpose to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries the good offices of his Government near which is accredited the Juarist agent, Mr. Romero.

It appears from our information that there may be some truth in this story relative to the steps formerly taken by the Federal Cabinet to induce France to demand from the Mexican Government the repeal of certain decrees concerning the Juarist brigandage.

These steps, and the reception which they met with from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France—all this is found at length in the *Livre Jaune* of 1866, and we belive that no later incident could have changed in this regard the rule of conduct of the Imperial Government.

INCLOSURE NO. 2.

From the Memorial Diplomatique, May 13.

According to the information which reaches us from Vienna, the Imperial Government has had no difficulty in convincing Mr. Motley that Austria has no intention to send troops to Mexico to replace; that the volunteers in question cannot be considered as Austrian soldiers, as it is of their own accord that after having fulfilled their military obligations in their own country, they enlist in the service of the Emperor Maximilian, to form an integral portion of the Mexican army. The proof that this incident seems to have been settled in a satisfactory manner is that the embarkation of one thousand Austrian volunteers was to take place the 10th of May inst., at Trieste, where, since the 7th, the *Tampico* has been lying at anchor, a vessel of the Transatlantic Company, on board of which they were to be transported to Vera Cruz.

ENCLOSURE NO. 3.

From the Journal Des Debats of May 14, 1866.

We yesterday called attention to the dispatches of Mr. Seward to the Minister of the United States at Vienna, in which the American Secretary of State protests against the sending of Austrian volunteers to Mexico, in terms whose earnestness every one can appreciate. The *Constitutionnel* thinks it can announce this morning that all difficulties are removed, and that explanations given by the Vienna Cabinet have fully satisfied the Minister of the United States, so that a first detachment of [illegible] volunteers was to embark on the 10th of May at Trieste for Mexico. To tell the truth, the *Constitutionnel* knows nothing of these facts of itself, but gets them from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, in which, for our part, we are far from having absolute confidence. It may be, after all, that Austria has not thought proper to pay attention to the protest from Washington, although she has at this moment affairs enough on hand not to seek for new ones. We shall soon know if it is true that one corps of volunteers set out three days ago for Vera Cruz on board the *Tampico*. But even if this fact were exact it would not be enough to prove that an understanding in regard to this question of volunteers exists at present between Austria and the United States. The very categoric language of Mr. Seward permits us to doubt this. We shall wait, therefore, until the texts of the arrangements concluded between the two Governments is made known to us before we believe it, by the *Constitutionnel's* leave, which indorses statements of which it has no proof, except the assertion of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, which are always to be received with caution.

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, May 31, 1866.

Sir: I have your dispatch No. 459, marked confidential, and had proposed to discuss its contents with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His Excellency, however, had received a summons to the Palace, which compelled him to terminate his reception of the Diplomatic Corps abruptly. He remarked, with a smile, when I entered, that he knew what I came for—that I had a harsh message to him. "Am I not right?" he asked. I told him that I had been instructed, as he was aware, it seemed, to acquaint him with the disquiot which certain reports in regard to the transport of fresh troops from different quarters of the world to Mexico had occasioned in the United States, and I expressed my fear that these reports, unless met promptly by some satisfactory assurance, might develop discussion upon another theatre imperfectly informed of the actual situation, and of the dispositions of the Imperial Government thereby aggravating the difficulties with which both Governments already had to contend. I then said, that as he was called elsewhere, I would wait upon him at any other more convenient hour that he would name. He proposed that I should call again on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.; meantime he wished me to be assured, as he had assured me on several previous occasions, that the troops reported to have sailed to Vera Cruz were to replace others whose term of service had expired, and in numbers less, rather than more, than were there before; he believed also that the orders for their shipment were given before the proposed recall of the army was announced. Upon all these points he expected to have more precise information from the Minister of War to give me on Saturday. As I was going out His Excellency repeated what he has often said—that they were but too anxious to withdraw their troops from Mexico. That they would be withdrawn, certainly not later, but probably sooner than the time proposed. I then took my leave without attending to the other subjects about which I was specially instructed to confer with him.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BIGELOW

Hon. Wm. H. Sewerd, Secretary of State.

MR. HAY TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, Aug. 10, 1866.

Sir: There have recently appeared paragraphs in the journals of Paris, announcing the contemplated departure from Mexico of the wife of Archduke Maximilian. These naturally necessitated some degree of discussion and comment, generally unfavorable to the Imperial cause in Mexico.

To check this injurious line of remark, the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the organ of the so-called Mexican Empire in Paris, in its last issue published the following formal announcement:

"We are authorized to contradict in the most formal manner the rumor that the Empress of Mexico is on her way to Europe. The same report was circulated at the time of Her Majesty's departure for Yucatan; and it is known that the Emperor Maximilian on a solemn occasion denounced as an infamous calumny the mere supposition that either he or his august spouse should ever be false to their duty."

The *Pays*, a journal in the same interest, published on the following day this additional denial of the same rumor:

"A journal tormented with the desire of producing sensation news, has mentioned in reference to Mexico a completely absurd rumor started at Paris by no one knows who some days ago. There is not one word of truth or reason in the assertion."

Yesterday, to the confusion of these positive and indignant friends, the lady in question arrived in Paris and alighted at the Grand Hotel. She was immediately waited upon by M. Drouyn De Lhuys, who passed in her company the greater part of the afternoon. To-day the morning papers publish the following extract from the official journal of Mexico, of the 8th July: "The Empress leaves for Europe, where she is going to treat of the affairs of Mexico, and regulate different international matters. This mission accepted by our sovereign with real patriotism it is the greatest proof of abnegation that the Emperor could offer to his new country. We give this intelligence that the public may know the real object of Her Majesty's absence. The Princess is accompanied by Martin Costello, Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Comte del Valle, her Grand Chamberlain; the Comte de Bouchelles, and other officers and attendants." The most unfavorable conclusions are deducted from this visit, especially by those who are so unfortunate as to hold large amounts of the Mexican Loan.

It is generally regarded as a final effort to obtain by personal influence and solicitation that indispensable aid for the Mexican Empire which has been refused to its accredited diplomatic representative. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY,
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to call your attention to two orders or decrees which purport to have been made on the 26th of July last by Prince Maximilian, who claims to be Emperor in Mexico, in which he declares he has committed the direction of the Departments of that country to Gen. Osmont, Chief of the Staff of the French Expeditionary Corps, and that he has committed the direction of the Department of the Treasury to M. Friant, Intendant-in-Chief of the same corps. The President thinks it proper that the Emperor of France should be informed that the ausumption of administrative functions at this time by the aforenamed officers of the French Expeditionary Corps, under the authority of the Prince Maximilian, is not unlikely to be injurious to good relations between the United States and France, because it is liable to be regarded by the Congress and people of the United States as indicating a course of proceedings on the part of France incongruous with the engagement which has been made for the withdrawal of the French Expeditionary Corps from that country.

Accept, Sir, a renewed assurance of my high consideration,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Marquis De Montholon, Envoy, &c.

TRANSLATION, WITH NOTE OF AUG. 16, TO M. MONTHOLON.

In consideration of the merits, combined with the qualifications, of Gen. Osment, Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Corps, we have thought proper to commit to him the direction of the Department of War.

Given at Mexico the 26th July, 1866.

MAXIMILIAN.

By the Emperor, Jose Selazar Ylanequi, Minister of the Interior.

In consideration of the merits, combined with the qualifications of Mr. Trians, Intendant-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps, we have thought proper to commit the direction of the Department of the Treasury.

Given at Mexico the 26th of July, 1866.

MAXIMILIAN.

By the Emperor: Jose Salazar Ylanequi, Minister of Interior.

MR. HAY TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract.]

Legation of the United States,
Paris, Aug. 17, 1866.

Sir: According to a suggestion of Mr. Bigelow, who is spending some days with his family at Enis, I called yesterday upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I spoke to His Excellency of the reports which were currently published in the journals of Paris in reference to the visit of the Princess Charlotte to France. These reports saying that the stay of Maximilian in Mexico had become conditional upon a modification of the course of action adopted by the French Government and announced in His Excellency's recent communications to the Marquis De Montholon and to Mr. Bigelow, several journals further intimating that the Princess had succeeding in obtaining a change of that programme. I asked the Minister if there had been any modification or if there were any intended of the policy of the Emperor's Government toward Mexico heretofore declared. He replied, "there has been no modification of our policy in that matter, and there is to be none. What we announced as our intention to do, we will do of course." He added, "We received the Empress with courtesy and cordiality, but the plan heretofore determined upon by the Emperor's Government will be executed in the way we announced,"

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 24, 1866.

Sir: I transmit herewith, for your information, copies of the President's proclamation of the 17th inst., declaring null and void a decree of Prince Maximilian closing certain ports in Mexico.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

John Bigelow, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

The next document in order is the proclamation of President Johnson, dated August last, declaring null and void the decree of Prince Maximilian closing certain ports in Mexico.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

[Extract.]

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 8, 1866.

Sir: But the point you mention was not distinctly presented to me, namely: what this Government would think of the withdrawal of the whole French army in the coming year, instead of its being withdrawn in three semi-annual detachments, commencing next November.

What I have said is this:

That the arrangement proposed by the Emperor for a withdrawal of the troops, in three detachments, beginning in November next, was in itself quite likely to be forgotten in the political excitement which attend all Mexican questions, before the execution of the agreement should begin.

That frequent incidents of various kinds presented by the Press in France, and in Mexico, as indicating a disposition on the part of the Emperor to depart from that engagement have unavoidably produced a wide popular mistrust of even the Emperor's sincerity in making the engagement and of his good faith in fulfilling; that by circumstances of this character this Department was kept continually under an apparent necessity of protesting against proceedings which were thus weakening public confidence in its very just and well-defined expectations. That the Government, on the contrary, relies with implicit confidence upon the fulfillment of the Emperor's engagement at least to the letter, and it has even expected that, overlooking the letter, it would be fulfilled with an earnestness of spirit which would hasten instead of retard the evacuation of the French forces in Mexico. At present, however, we are waiting for the beginning of the evacuation. When that beginning shall have come, the Government will cheerfully hear suggestions from any quarter calculated to reassure the restoration of tranquility, peace and constitutional domestic Government in Mexico. But until we shall be able to refer to such a beginning, any proceedings toward negotiation would only tend to confound public opinion in the United States, and to render the situation of Mexico more complicated. Of course, it is unnecessary to inform you that the speculations which are indulged in by a portion of the public Press concerning the relations supposed to be established between this Department and Gen. Santa Anna are without foundation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To John Bigelow, Esq., Paris.

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract.]

Legation of the United States,
Paris, Oct. 12, 1866.

Sir: The Marquis De Moustier received the diplomatic body yesterday for the first time. He asked if it was true, as reported in the journals, that our official relations were soon to terminate. He expressed his regret to learn that it was, and his desire to have coöperated with me in cultivating very friendly relations between our respective countries. In reply to a question of mine, he said that the policy of his Government towards the United States and Mexico would not undergo any change in consequence of the change of this Department. His Excellency then went on to say that he was using what leisure he could command to master the various American questions with which he had no previous occasion to make himself familiar, and as soon as he was prepared, he would be happy to talk with me or with my successor more at length. Meantime he wished me to understand and to report to you that he saw the Emperor at Bairritz; that His Majesty expressed his desire and intention to retire from Mexico as soon as practicable, and without reference to the convention with Maximilian, if a shorter time will suffice. His Excellency then went on to say that the *Dissidents*, according to late reports, are gaining ground, but that it is not the intention of the Emperor to undertake new and distinct expedition to reduce them; that there was some talk of retaking Tampico, but what was decided upon had not yet transpired in Paris. He said the position of France was a delicate one, and that there was nothing that the Emperor desired more than to disembarrass himself of all his engagements with Mexico, as soon as he could with dignity and honor, and that with our aid, upon which be counted, the time might be very much shortened. To this I made only the general reply that I had no reason to doubt that the future intercourse of the United States with France would be marked by the same friendly considerations which had characterized it heretofore. I did not ask what kind of aid from the United States he had in his mind, presuming it was forbearance rather than any active coöperation upon which he counted. I may as well mention in this connection that I returned yesterday morning from Biarritz, where I was informed by Mr. Pereire, the owner of the Franco-Mexican line of steamships, that the contract had been finally signed by his agent at the Ministry of War for the *repatriation* of all the French army in Mexico in March next that shall not have returned previously. The letter advising him of the fact had been received, as I understood him, only the day before. Some of the troops, he said, would be repatriated this Fall; but all the remainder before the end of March. I have reason to think he was instructed to make this communication to me. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. CAMPBELL.

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 20, 1866.

Sir: You are aware that a friendly and explicit arrangement exists between this Government and the Emperor of France to the effect that he will withdraw his expeditionary military forces from Mexico in three parts, the first of which will leave Mexico in November next, the second in March next, and the third in November, 1867, and that upon the evacuation being thus completed, the French Government will immediately come upon the ground of non-intervention in regard to Mexico which is held by the United States. Doubts have been entertained in some quarters upon the question whether the French Government will faithfully execute this agreement, no such doubts have been entertained by the President, who has had repeated and even recent assurances, that the complete evacuation of Mexico, by the French will be commenced at the periods mentioned, or earlier if compatible with climatical, military, and other conditions.

There are grounds for supposing that two incidental questions have already engaged the attention of the French Government, namely:

1. Whether it should not advise the departure of the Prince Maximilian for Austria to be made before the withdrawal of the French expedition.

2. Whether it would not be consistent with the climatical, military and other conditions before mentioned, to withdraw the whole expeditionary force at once, instead of retiring it in three parts and at different periods.

No formal communication, however, upon this subject has been made by the Emperor of the French to the Government of the United States. When the subject has been incidentally mentioned, this Department, by direction of the President, has replied that the United States await the execution of the agreement for evacuation by the French Government, at least according to its letter, while they would be gratified if that agreement could be executed with greater promptness and dispatch than are stipulated. Under these circumstances, the President expects that within the next month (November) a portion at least of the French expeditionary forces will retire from Mexico; and he thinks it not improbable the whole expeditionary force may be withdrawn at or about the same time. Such an event cannot fail to produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. It is important that you should be either within the territories of that Republic or in some place near at hand, so as to assume the exercise of your functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Mexico. What may be the proceedings of the Prince Maximilian in the event of a partial or complete evacuation of Mexico, of course cannot now be certainly foreseen, what may be the proceedings of Mr. Juarez, the President of the Republic of Mexico, in the same event, cannot now be definitely anticipated. We are aware of the existence of several political parties in Mexico other than those at the head of which were President Juarez and Prince Maximilian, who entertain conflicting views concerning the most expedient and proper mode of restoring peace, order and civil government in that Republic. We do not know what may be the proceedings of these parties in the event of the French evacuating. Finally, it is impossible to give you specific directions for the conduct of your proceedings in the discharge of the high trust which the Government of the United States has confided to you. Much must be left to your own discretion, which is to be exercised according to the view you take of political movements as they shall disclose themselves in the future. There are, however, some principles which we think may be safely laid down in regard to the policy which the Government of the United States will expect you to pursue. The first of these is, that, as a representative of the United States, you are accredited to the Republican Government of Mexico, of which Mr. Juarez is President. Your communications as such representative will be made to him wheresoever he may be, and in no event will you officially recognize either the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be Emperor, or any other person, chief or combination, as exercising the Executive authority in Mexico, without having first reported to this Department or received instructions from the President of the United States. Secondly, assuming that the French military and naval commanders shall be engaged in good faith in executing the agreement before-mentioned for the evacuation of Mexico, the spirit of the engagement on our part in relation to that event will forbid the United States and their representatives from obstructing or embarrassing the departure of the French. Thirdly, what the Government of the United States desire in regard to the future of Mexico is not the conquest of Mexico or any part of it, or the aggrandizement of the United States by the purchasing of land or dominion; but, on the other hand, they desire to see the people of Mexico relieved of all foreign military intervention, to the end that they may resume the conduct of their own affairs under the existing Republican Government, or such other form of government as, being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, they shall determine to adopt in the exercise of their own free will, by their own act, without dictation from any foreign country, and, of course, without dictation from the United States. It results as a consequence from these principles that you will enter into no stipulations with the French commanders, or with Prince Maximilian, or with any other party, which shall have a tendency to counteract or oppose the administration of President Juarez, or to hinder or delay the restoration of the authority of the Republic. On the other hand, it may possibly happen that the President of the Republic of Mexico may desire the good offices of the United States, or even some effective proceedings on our own part to favor and advance the pacification of a country so long distracted by foreign combined with civil war, and thus gain time for the reëstablishment of national authority on principles consistent with a Republican and a domestic system of Government. It is possible, moreover, that some disposition might be made of the land and naval forces of the United States without interfering within the jurisdiction of Mexico or violating the laws of neutrality, which would be useful in favoring the restoration of law and order and Republican Government in that country. You are authorized to confer on this subject with the Republican Government of Mexico and its agents, and also to confer informally, if you find it necessary, with any other parties or agents, should such an exceptional conference become absolutely necessary, but not otherwise. You will by these means obtain information which will be important to this Government, and such information you will convey to this Department with your suggestions and advice as to any proceedings on our part which can be adopted in conformity with the principles I have before laid down. You will be content with thus referring any important propositions on the subject of reorganization and restoration of the Republican Government in Mexico as may arise to this Department, for the information of the President. The General of the United States Army possesses already discretionary authority as to the location of the forces of the United States in the vicinity of Mexico. His military experience will enable him to advise you concerning such questions as may arise during the transition stage of Mexico from a state of military siege by a foreign enemy to a condition of practical self-government; at the same time it will be in his power, being near the scene of action, to issue any orders which may be expedient or necessary for maintaining the obligations resting upon the United States in regard to proceedings upon the borders of Mexico. For these reasons he has been requested and instructed by the President to proceed with you to your destination, and act with you as an adviser recognized by this Department in regard to matters which have been herein discussed. After conferring with him you are at liberty to proceed to the City of Chihuahua, or such other place in Mexico as may be the residence of President Juarez, or in your discretion you will proceed to any other place in Mexico, not held or occupied at the time of your arrival by the enemies of the Republic of Mexico; or you will stop at any place in the United States, or elsewhere, near the frontier or coast of Mexico, and await there a time to enter any portion of Mexico which shall hereafter be in the occupation of the Republican Government of Mexico.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Lewis D. Campbell, &c., &c., &c.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1866.

Sir: Recent advices indicate an early evacuation of Mexico by the French Expeditionary, and that the time has arrived when our Minister to Mexico should place himself in communication with that Republic in furtherance of the objects of his mission, and, as evidence of the earnest desire felt by the United States for the proper adjustment of the question involved, I deem it of great importance that Gen. Grant should, by his presence and advice, coöperate with our Minister. I have therefore to ask that you will request Gen. Grant to proceed to some point on our Mexican frontier most suitable and convenient for communicating with our Minister. Or if Gen. Grant deems it best, to accompany him to his destination in Mexico, and to give him the aid of his advice in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith sent for the General's information. Gen. Grant will make a report to the Secretary of War of such matters as in in his discretion ought to be communicated to the Department.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT SO THE SECRETERY OF WAR.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.,
Oct. 30, 1866.

Sir: Gen. Ulysses S. Grant having found it inconvenient to assume the duties specified in my letter to you of the 26th inst., you will please relieve him from the same and assign them in all respects to William T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States.

By way of guiding Gen. Sherman in the performance of his duties, you will furnich him with a copy of your special orders to Gen. Grant, made in compliance with my letter of the 26th inst., either with a copy of the instructions of the Secretary of State to Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., therein mentioned, the Lieutenant-General will proceed to the execution of his duties without delay.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

Legation of the United States,
Paris, Nov. 8, 1866.

Sir: The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed me on Thursday last in reply to a question which certain newspaper rumors prompted me to address him, that it was the purpose of the Emperor to withdraw all his troops from Mexico in the Spring, but none before that time. I expressed my surprise and regret at this determination so distinctly in conflict with the pledges given by His Excellency's predecessor, Mr. Drough de Shuys, both to you through the Marquis de Montholm, and also to myself personally. The Marquis assigned considerations of a purely military character, overlooking or underestimating as it seemed to me, the importance which this change might possibly have upon the relations of France with the United States. My first impulse was to send him a note on the following, asking for a formal settlement of the Emperor's motives of disregarding the stipulations of his foreign minister for a withdrawal of one detachment of his Mexican army during the current month of November. I conclude, however, that it would be more satisfactory to the President that I should see the Emperor myself upon the subject. I accordingly called upon His Majesty at St. Cloud, and repeated to him what the Marquis DeMoustu had told me, and desired to know what, if anything, could be done by me to anticipate and prevent the discontent which I felt persuaded would be experienced by my country people if they received this intelligence without any explanation. I referred to the early meeting of Congress, when any change in our relations, either with France or Mexico, would be likely to come under discussion, and my fear that His Majesty's reasons for postponing the expatriation of the first detachment of his troops might be attributed to motives which our people would be disposed to resent. The Emperor said that it was true that he had concluded to postpone the recall of any of his troops until Spring, but that in doing so he had been influenced entirely by military considerations. At the time he gave the order the successors of the Dissidents, supported as they were by large reinforcements from the United States, seemed to render any reductions of his force there perilous to those who remained behind. He accordingly sent a telegraph to Marshall Bazaine, who had already embarked a regiment—Eighty-first I think he said—but which had fortunately been prevented from sailing by unfavorable winds, directing him to embark no troops until all are ready to come. This dispatch, His Majesty said, was not sent in cipher, that no secret might be made of its tenor in the United States. The troops were then disembarked and returned to Orizaba. His Majesty went on to say that he sent Gen. Castelneau to Mexico about the same time, charged to inform Maximilian that France could not give him another man. If he thought he could sustain himself there alone France would not withdraw her troops faster than had been stipulated for by Droyen de L'Huys, should such be his desire. But if, on the other hand, he was disposed to abdicate, which was the course his Majesty counselled him to take Gen. Castellman, was charged to find some Government with which to treat for the protection of French interests and to brink all the army home in the Spring. I asked his Majesty if the President of the United States had been notified of this, or if anything had been done to prepare his mind for the change in this, His Majesty's policy. He said he did not know that Mr. De Moustier ought to have done so. That as these events occurred during the interim of a change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was possible that it had been neglected; though his telegram to Marshal Bazaine was purposely sent in a way to show that there was nothing *in his plans to disguise*.

I remarked my Goverment was constantly under the necessity of protesting against acts done in the name of His Majesty, and the effect of such protest was always to weaken public confidence in the representattons which the Government had felt itself authorzed to make in regard to His Majestys intentions. I then explained to him again briefly the grave inconvenience liable to result from any unexplained departure from the stipulations already given in his Majesty's name to the world. His Majesty replied that we had the telegraph now and that any misunderstanding of that sort might be readily rectified. His Majesty appeared to realize the importance of having an understanding with the Presiden on the subject, and I left with the impression that he intendeh to occupy himself with the matter at once. There is but one sentiment here about the determination of France to wash her hands of Mexico as soon as possible; nor have I any doubt that the Emperor is acting in entire good faith toward us; but I did not feel sure that the change in his plans upon which I have been commenting would receive so favorable an interpretation in the United States. In view of recent successes gained by the Imperialists in Mexico, and in view of the somewhat turbulent state of our politics at home, I feared that the course of the Emperor might possibly awaken suspicions in the United States, which might seriously prejudice the relations of the two countries. To prevent such a calamity, if possible, I thought it my duty to take the precautions of which I have rendered you an account. The fact which the Emperor admitted in this conversation that he had advised Maximilian to abdicate has prepared me to accept every day the announcement of his abdication, for such advice in Maximilian's dependent condition is almost equivalent to an order. That it would be so regarded is, I think, the expectation of the Emperor, and ample preparations for the early reparation of all the troops have, I believe, already been made by the Ministers of War and Marine. The Emperor said that he expected to know the final result of Castlenau's mission toward the end of this month. A telegram has appeared in the London *Star* and *Post* queting a report circulating in New-York on the 6th, that Maximilian had abdicated. As a dispatch received the 7th, made no reference to this report, I presume it was at least premature. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

Department oe State,
Washington, Nov. 9, 1866.

Sir: I have been unable until this moment to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of Oct. 12, No. 374. The President is pleased with the liberal and friendly disposition which is manifested by the Marquis De Montholon in regard to our international question. Mr. Campbell proceeds to-morrow with Lieut.-Gen. Sherman to Mexico, or its vicinity. I give you a copy of the instructions of this Department to our new out-going Minister to Mexico. It is not intended that there shall be formally or officially communicated to the French Government, but at the same time we affect no secrecy on the occasion. You may, therefore, make such use of them as you find necessary or expedient in making known the policy of this Government as offered by the anticipated retirement of the French military forces from that country. I thank you for the information you have given me concerning domestic questions of interest in the French Empire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

John Bigelow, Esq., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. STANTON.

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 22, 1866.

Sir: I herewith submit a correspondence which, under the President, has taken place between this Department and the Government of France, and also a copy of instructions relative to the matters discussed, which have been given to Mr. Campbell, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Mexico. It is submitted for your consideration whether in this near emergency any special interventions are necessary for the government of the Army of Observation of the United States to prevent premature disturbance of the peace while maintaining the safety of the United States.

I have the honor, &c.,

WM. H. SEWARD,

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. CAMPBELL.

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 23, 1866.

Sir: I give you a copy of a dispatch which has just been received from Mr. Bigelow, from which you will learn, as we have learned, with surprise that the French Goverment has postponed its stipulated withdrawal of a detachment from Mexico in November, with a purpose, as is avowed, of withdrawing the whole of the forces at some time next Spring. I give you also a copy of my reply thereto, announcing that this resolution of the French Government is unsatisfactory to the President. The same papers will inform you that the President does not think it necessary or advisable to modify your instructions. We are not without confidence in anticipating a satisfactory resolution upon the subject from France. I am, &c., &c.,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 23, 1866.

Sir: Your dispatch of the 8th of November, (No. 384,) in regard to Mexico, is received. Your proceedings in your interview with M. Moustier, and also your proceedings in your interview with the Emperor, are entirely approved. Say to M. Moustier that this Government is surprised and affected with deep concern by the announcement now made for the first time that the promised recall of one detachment of the French troops from Mexico in November current has been postponed by the Emperor. The embarrassment thus produced is immeasurably increased by the circumstances that this proceeding of the Emperor has been taken without conference with and even without notice to the United States. This Government has not in any way afforded reinforcements to the Mexicans, as the Emperor seems to assume, and it has known nothing at all of his countermarching instructions to Marshal Bazaine of which the Emperor speaks. We consult only official communications to ascertain the purposes and resolutions of France, as we make our own purposes and resolutions known only in the same manner when she is concerned. I am not prepared to say that it is now unnecessary to discuss whether the President could or could not have agreed to the Emperor's proposed delay if he had been reasonably consulted, and if the proposition had been then put, as the proceeding is now, upon the ground of military considerations alone, and if one end of it had been marked with the customary manifestation of regard to the interest and feelings of the United States; but the Emperor's decision to modify the existing arrangement, without any understanding with the United States, so as to leave the whole French army in Mexico for the present, instead of withdrawing one detachment in November current, as promised is now found in every way inconvenient and exceptionable. We cannot acquiesce, first, because the term "next Spring" was appointed for the entire evacuation is indefinite and vague; secondly, because we have no authority for stating to Congress and to the American people that we have now a better guarantee for the withdrawal of the whole expeditionary force in the Spring than we have heretofore had for the withdrawal of a part in November. Third, in full reliance upon at least a literal performance of the Emperor's existing agreement, we have taken measures, while facilitating the anticipated French evacuation, to coöperate with the Republican Government of Mexico for promoting the pacification of that country, and for the early and complete restoration of the proper constitutional authority of that Government. As a part of those measures, Mr. Campbell, our newly appointed Minister, attended by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, has been sent to Mexico in order to confer with President Juarez on subjects which are deeply interesting to the United States, and of vital importance to Mexico. Our policy and measures then adopted in full reliance upon the anticipated beginning of the evacuation of Mexico, were promptly made known to the French Legation here; and doubtless you have already executed your instructions, by making them known to the Emperor's Government in Paris. The Emperor will perceive that we cannot now recall Mr. Campbell, nor can we modify the instructions under which he is expected to treat, and under which he may even now be treating with the Republican Government of Mexico. That Government will, of course, most earnestly desire and confidently expect an early and entire discontinuation of foreign hostile occupation. You will therefore state to the Emperor's Government that the President sincerely hopes and expects that the evacuation of Mexico will be carried into effect with such conformity to the existing agreement as the inopportune complication which calls for this dispatch shall allow. Mr. Campbell will be advised of that complication. Instructions will issue to the United States military forces of observation to await in every case special directions from the President. This will be done with a confidennt expectation that the telegraph or mail seasonably brings us a satisfactory resolution from the Emperor in reply to his note. You will assure the French Goverment that the United States, while they seek the relief of Mexico, desire nothing more earnestly than to preserve peace with France. Nor does the President allow himself to doubt that what has been determined in France most inauspiciously, as we think, has been decided upon inadvertently, without full reflection upon the embarrassment it must produce here, and without any design to retain the French expeditionary forces in Mexico beyond the full period of eighteen months originally stipulated for the complete evacuation. I am Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

John Biglow, Esq., &c., Paris.

CALIFORNIA.

Shipping News—Disasters—A Whole Crew Lost.

San Francisco, Thursday, Dec. 6.

A telegram dated Victoria, Dec. 1, states that the ship *Nicholas Biddle* put into Esquemalt, Vancouver's Island, on the 1st inst., in distress, leaking badly. The Captain reports having met with heavy gales, and with the greatest difficulty saved the ship.

Full details of the loss of the British ship *Belissima*, on Palmerston Island, have been published. It is evident that every soul on board has perished.

Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped from their Gold Hill (Nevada) office [illegible] during the month of November. Fifteen thousand ounces of bullion were received at Austin Nov. 28, from Tario River mining district.

CANADA.

Arrival of the United States Consul-General at Sweetsburgh—The Murder Trial Ended—Fourteen Fenian Prisoners Indicted.

Sweetsburgh, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Gen. Averill, United States Consul-General for British America, arrived here last night, to watch the Fenian trials. He is the guest of Mr. O'Halloran, M. P. P. When he arrived at the Tremont House, a guard of honor was stationed in front of the building, by order of Col. Osborne Smith.

The Court opened at 10:30 this morning. Judge Johnson occupied two hours and a half in summing up the evidence in the Potter murder case, charging very strongly against the prisoner Chamberlain. He told the Jury that the evidence of the woman Hannah, who swore to the murder of the child by the prisoner, was corroborated in every particular, where corroboration was possible, by other evidence, and that the attempt to set up an *alibi* had entirely failed. The Jury, after an absence of two hours, returned with a verdict of not guilty. Chamberlain will be held on two other indictments—for setting fire to the house, and for assaulting Mrs. Hannah, with intent to kill. The Grand Jury came into Court at 2:15, and presented true bills against fourteen of the Fenian prisoners. With reference to the two remaining prisoners, Thomas Powers and Daniel Coburn, the Grand Jury found no bills, and they were accordingly discharged. Seven of the prisoners, Crawford, Rogers, Reardon, Howard, McGowan, Morrill and Smith, were indicted as citizens of a foreign State which was at peace with Her Majesty's Government.

In each of these cases there were two true bills: First, for feloniously entering Lower Canada with intent to levy war against Her Majesty's Government. Second, for feloniously being and continuing in arms against Her Majesty's Government in Lower Canada.

The other seven, McDonald, Madden, Crowley, Owens, Carrol, Gilgan and Holmes were indicted as subjects of Her Majesty, and against each of them there were three true bills, First—For feloniously joining himself to persons who had entered Lower Canada with intent to levy war against Her Majesty's Government. Second—For feloniously levying war in company with citizens of a foreign State at peace with Her Majesty's Government

GEORGIA.

Horace Greeley to Gov. Perry.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 6.

Horace Greeley, in a letter to Gov. Perry, says the true basis of a settlement of all our trouble is universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. I would have all disabilities because of rebellion and of color utterly and absolutely abolished. And I strongly hope and trust a settlement on this basis will be made this Winter at Washington.

Mr. Perry says impartial suffrage will be accomplished by permitting all persons, black and white, to vote, who are twenty-one years of age, but the Southern people will never consent to this, as it would degrade the right of suffrage and demoralize the Government and society. If the proposed compromise enfranchised negroes who could read, write, and had property qualifications, without disfranchising white persons, it might with reason and propriety be acceded to by Southern States.

Gov. Perry strongly urges a National Convention for adjustment of all difficulties, and thinks the association of wise, patriotic and virtuous men from all parts of the country would have a salutary influence in adjusting present difficulties.

Action of the Legislature.

Milledgeville, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The House has passed a bill granting State aid to the Muscogee and Air-Line Railroad. The House has also passed a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Kentucky for their donations of corn to the poor.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Wheat Crop in Alabama and Texas.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Accounts from the interior of Alabama show a greater breadth of ground than ever before is sown in wheat. The wheat crop in Texas is heavier than any year ever before. Great quantities of reaping and threshing machines, and great mill apparatus are being transported thither.

The weather to-day is very warm. A heavy rain is falling. So warm a Fall season was seldom known in this State.

The New-Orleans Picayune Adheres to the Associated Press.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The *Picayune* of this city has refused to have any connection with the outside arrangements on foot for the destruction of the long-existing news facilities of the New-York Associated Press, and in future it will stake its fortunes with the old Association.

Fenian Rejoicings in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Thursday, Dec. 6.

A Fenian meeting was held to-night at the old Court-house, in honor of the restoration of the arms captured by the *Michigan* last June. The meeting was presided over by Col. Murphy, one of the raiders who was shot through the lungs at Ridgeway. An address was made by John Finnerty, C. O. F. B., at the conclusion of which a subscription was taken up to aid in paying for the uniforms, one thousand of which are now at an express office in this city.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Admiral Palmer—Ex-Gov. Perry and the Constitutional Amendment—A National Convention Called for.

Charleston, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, was received this morning by the Mayor and military authorities.

Gov. Perry publishes another letter against the Constitutional Amendment, and advocating a general Convention of all the States.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Perry—A National Convention Called For.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 6.

Ex-Gov. Perry, of this State, has just addressed another letter to Mr. Woodward, of Philadelphia, in which he says if a proposition is made by the North for the calling of a National Convention of the wisest and greatest men of both sections, the South would accede to the call without delay.

"No danger," says the Ex-Governor, "could possibly result from such a gathering, as the final action of the Convention would have to be submitted to the States for their adoption, and then ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures before becoming a part of the Constitution of the United States."

If two-thirds of the Legislatures of the States make application for the calling together of a National Convention, it will become imperative on the part of Congress to order its assemblage, and he hopes it will be done.

The Ex-Governor does not despair of his country, believing, as he does, that there is too much intelligence, virtue and patriotism in both sections to permit of its final destruction.

Loss of Steamer Suwanee.

Charleston, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The steamer *Suwanee*, from New-York for Brazos Santiago, was lost off Cape Romaine on the 4th instant. A small boat with the Captain and fifteen persons have not been heard from.

Two other boats in charge of the mate and chief engineer were picked up by the brig *Potomac* and carried into Georgetown, S. C. Fifteen persons in all were saved and brought here to-day, and leave for New-York to-morrow on the steamer *Moneka*.

South Carolina Senatorship, &c.

Columbia, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 6.

J. B. Campbell was to-day elected United States Senator on the second ballot. Mr. Manning's name was withdrawn.

It is very probable that the Legislature will repeal the usury laws as restrictive of commercial facilities and injurious to the supply of capital.

MISSOURI.

Fires in St. Louis and St. Joseph—The Pacific Railroad Completed Three Hundred Miles.

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Gleason & Martin's tobacco factory, corner of Broadway and Carr streets, C. Schweder & Co.'s grocery-store and Jacob Guildmann's clothing-store, were destroyed by fire last night. Total loss $20,000; insured for $10,000.

A special from St. Joseph says: "On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the dry goods store of Thomas & Lucas, in DeKalb, Buchanan County; loss $50,000; insured for $35,000 in Underwriters' Insurance Company. Mr. Thomas' dwelling-house was also consumed; also the boot and shoe manufactory of Schinder & Hosner; loss $800; insured in the Underwriters' Insurance Company. Four dwelling-houses were next swept away, the contents of which were all saved, but there was no insurance.

The Pacific Railroad has reached a point 300 miles west of Omaha.

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Tunnel Completed—A Defaulting Grain Operator—Incendiary Fires.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The official ceremony of laying the last brick in the Lake Tunnel, was performed this morning by Mayor Rice, in the presence of the Aldermen and invited guests, numbering about 70, after which there was a banquet at the Crib.

Jerome B. Claflin, a grain operator, is missing, and proves a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. He purchased wheat on credit, sold for cash and decamped.

Graig's item about the exploit of Lieut. Ames against the Sioux Indians is a month old, the congratulatory order of Gen. P. St. George Cooke, describing Lieut. Ames' achievement, having been published here several weeks ago.

Four wooden buildings in the vicinity of the Union Stock Yards were burned by an incendiary fire last night. Loss $10,000; fully insured.

The frequency of incendiary fires in that vicinity creates suspicion of intent to defraud the insurance companies.

LOUISIANA.

Gen. Sedgwick Removed.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Gen. Sedgwick has been removed from the command on the Rio Grande. The order for his removal is said to have been forwarded to Gen. Sheridan, from Washington, by Gen. Grant. He will probably report at Washington.

OHIO.

Oil Explosion at Cleveland—One Man Killed and others Badly Burned.

Cleveland, Thursday, Dec. 6.

An explosion occurred at the receiving house of Clarke, Payne & Co., oil refiners, in this city today. One man was killed and four others badly burned; two it was thought would die. The loss is estimated at from $8,000 to $12,000. There was no insurance on the property.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Opposition to the Constitutional Amendment—Ready Acceptance of Aid from the Freedmen's Bureau.

Raleigh, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 6.

Col. Leach, of Davidson County, Chairman of the Committee on the Constitutional Amendment, reported in the State Senate, to-day, adversely to the ratification of the Howard Amendment. Both Houses of the Legislature resolved unanimously to accept the aid and proffer of assistance made by the Freedmen's Bureau to destitute blacks and whites.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Thursday, Dec. 6.

United States Commissioner Sullivan has dismissed the charge of piracy against Gaston Dartois for seizure of brig *Basco* at Cape St. Lucas.

Thos. N. Cazeneau has been retained to prosecute for the City of San Francisco and the contractors of the monitor *Camanche*, and is about to enter into a suit against New-York Underwriters for damage caused by the colliding of the ship *Aquila*, at the time she was laden, with the *Camanche*. The amount involved is $90,000, of which $60,000 is due the city.

Steamer *Active* arrived to-day from Victoria, V. I., with $53,000 treasure.

Wheat market quiet; choice selling at $1 90 ℔ 100 lbs. New-York State Butter selling at 35c.

Mining Stocks active to-day. Savage, $2,000; Yellow Jacket, $1,330; Ophir, $200; Belcher, $145; Imperial, $134; Chollar, $240. Legal-tenders, 72c.

The bark *Cameila* cleared for New-Bedford today with the first cargo of whale oil this season. The *Western Continent* will follow in a few days.

Owing to the inclement weather the receipts of wheat have fallen off sixty per cent. in the last two weeks. Since Jan. 1 an aggregate of 2,827,763 sacks has been received.

Mining stocks closed yesterday: Savage, $1,930; Yellow Jacket, $1,250; Ophir, $245; Belcher, $145, Imperial, $130; Chollar Potosi, $210; Empire Mill, $180.

Legal-Tenders, 72.

Fire in Newark.

Newark, Thursday, Dec. 6.

A fire in this city last night destroyed a small stonehouse for rags, &c., where it originated; also part of Lagawith's trunk factory, and a considerable lumber. The cause was spontaneous combustion. Loss over $24,000; nearly covered by insurance.

Fire.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 6.

About midnight a fire broke out in the third story of Fleming & Torrens' Japan shop, on Third-street near the market, and the building was partially destroyed. Cause of the fire unknown. The losers are insured.

Fire in Cranston, R. I.

Providence, Thursday, Dec. 6.

A. W. Harris' worsted braid factory, in Arkright, Cranston, was burned last night. The loss is about $8,000.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Action of the Ohio and Other Western Papers.

Columbus, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The majority of the newspapers in the State of Ohio, outside of the Cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland, and some papers of the other Western States, in Convention to-day, resolved to adhere to the New-York Associated Press, and take their reports from them.

New-York State Associated Press.

Copy of resolution adopted by the State Associated Press, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1866:

Resolved, That the State Association will continue their present relations for news reports with the City Associated Press.

A. M. CLAPP, President.

E. H. Roberts, Secretary.

Preferred Over All Others.

"I have tested the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer. I give the Grover & Baker the preference over all others; it is easier managed, the stitch is durable; I have made garments on the Grover & Baker Machine and had the garments entirely worn out without ripping at all; it will do a greater range of work; I can make an ordinary intelligent girl quite a good operator in about a week, and on other machines I do not think they would understand as well in three weeks."—*Testimony of Miss Julia Canty, No. 399 Canal-st., New-York, before the Commissioner of Patents.—Advertisement.*

Positively the Best in Use, Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve. 50 cents per box.

Use Hull's Bay Rum Soap. No. 32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, the finest goods are not exposed in the show-window. Just received, splendid holiday gifts, all retailed positively at low wholesale prices.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 408 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway,

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way, 1st prem. Md. Inst., N. Y. & Pa. St. Fairs, '66.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine in BROOKLYN. No. 336 FULTON-ST., up stairs.

In the Tropical Eden.

Where the Cereus Grandiflora opes its milk-white and odoriferous flowers beneath the starlit sky, the panther and the cougar roam, and the anaconda lies in ambush, but the civilized world enjoys in safety the quintessence of that fragrant queen of flowers in PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, the most delicious perfume in Christendom.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

T. B. Bynner,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
189 Broadway, up-stairs.

All Paris is in ecstacies over the piquant, saucy, dashing and elegant fancy Hats for young ladies that have just made their appearance there. These new models have just been received from France by Genin. No. 513 Broadway.

Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.—Ladies, if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families—good articles, moderate prices—patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple flange, fire-proof safes, burglar-proof vaults, &c.; also a large assortment of second-hand safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, N. Y., the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

Buckwheat Times have Come!—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Holiday Presents.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

MARRIED.

Ayres—Clark.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. A. Bradley, of Wiscasset, Me., assisted by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, George L. Ayres to Mary A. Clark, daughter of William Clark, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

Butler—Fuller.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Edwin E. Butler to Anna H., daughter of Dudley B. Fuller.

Cullen—Morrison.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Wm. T. Morrison, Thomas H. Cullen to Hattie A., daughter of the late Wm. Morrison, Jr. No cards.

Dolbear—Hearn.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, at Christ's Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Thomas H. Dolbear to Belinda, daughter of James A. Hearn, Esq.

Fowler—Ladd.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., assisted by Rev. John A. Paddock, Edward Fowler to Mary Josephine, eldest daughter of Joseph H. Ladd, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Guerin—Thorne.—At the House of Prayer in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. W. A. W. Maybin, Orlando K. Guerin, of Morristown, N. J., to Hellen L. Thorne, daughter of the late Lewis A. Thorne, of New-York City.

Horton—King.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the Union Baptist Church, Jersey City, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, Walter V. Horton to Mary King, all of Jersey City.

Livingston—Stewart.—In Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Stewart, Henry B. Livingston to Kate, eldest daughter of Hon. Judge Stewart, all of Johnstown. No cards.

Little—Buckbee.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. C. A. Foss, Mr. Jno. T. Little to Miss Kate A. Buckbee, all of this City. No cards.

Peet—Mowry.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, in Calvary Church, by Rev. E. W. Peet, D. D., of Des Moines, Iowa, Charles B. Peet to Helen M., daughter of A. L. Mowry, all of this City.

Rodman—Hepburn.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. Pohlman, Charles W. Rodman to Georgeanna H. Hepburn, daughter of the late R. D. Hepburn.

Sampson—Waters.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Van Gieson, Joseph B. Sampson to Miss Susie F., daughter of Hester and the late William Waters, all of Greenpoint.

Tindall—Philbrook.—At St. John's Church, Passaic, N. J., by Rev. M. B. Smith, Richard B. Tindall, of New-York, to Martha F. Philbrook, formerly of Boston, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

Churchill.—At Columbus, Wis., on Saturday Dec. 1, in the 26th year of her age, Nellie, wife of Dr. E. Churchill, and niece of Mrs. S. A. Main, of this City.

Fendt.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, after a long sickness, Alwina, wife of Charles Fendt, aged 39 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church on Friday morning, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. The friends of the deceased and relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Grumman.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 6, Anna Holmes, wife of the late Lockwood Grumman, aged 74 years.

The funeral will be attended at the M. E. Church in Rye, on Saturday next at 1½ o'clock.

Higbie.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Wednesday night, Dec. 5, Jennie M., wife of John M. Higbie, eldest daughter of Dr. S. N. and Jane A. Marsh, of English Neighborhood, N. J., aged 32 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of John M. Higbie, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. at 10 A. M.

Howell.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, Mrs. Jane S. Howell, widow of Thomas Howell, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on Saturday at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 121 Barrow-st., to the Church, and from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Hiscox.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 11 A. M., from congestion of the lungs, caused by inhaling coal gas from a defective heater, Emma, aged 5½ years, daughter of William H. and Emma Hiscox.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 622 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

Kelly.—In this City, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Manus Kelly, in the 47th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Morrison.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, David Morrison, Jr., in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 65 7th-av., on Saturday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

McVickar.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, at his residence, No. 145 East 21st-st., Edward McVickar, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday at 3 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.

Ottarson.—In Granville, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, Mrs. Margaret Ottarson, aged 75 years.

On Thursday, our citizens were called upon to pay a last and Christian respect to an aged woman and mother in Israel, Mrs. Ottarson. Though the day was rainy, a large concourse gathered at the church and listened to a discourse from the text: "The world passeth away and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."—*Granville News, Nov. 30.*

Phayre.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock midnight, Rev. John Phayre, aged 76 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, at the 30th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robinson.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 6, of consumption, James P. Robinson, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 330 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Vail.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, Mary, wife of William M. Vail, and daughter of the late Isaac Odell.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

Wood.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, Ann Augusta, wife of Stephen A. Wood, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Dec. 7, at 1½ P. M., at the residence of her father, Mr. John Sprague, No. 20 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I. The relatives and friends of both families are invited to attend, without further notice.

Whitney.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 6, Geo. F. Whitney, aged 44 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 61 Hicks-st., this day, (Friday,) Dec. 7, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodstock, Vt., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

Mr. Colfax, by request of many eminent citizens, will give his Lecture as above.

GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Lieutenant-Governor Elect,

will preside.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at the *Tribune* Office; American News Company, No. 121 Nassau st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Sheldon & Co., No. 498 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Lecture at 8; doors open at 7.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods of their own importation, and specially made to their order—embracing all the novelties in

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS

produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples, Rome, &c., &c., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX AT THE Cooper Institute SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. For particulars see advertisement under head of "Lectures."

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS, BLACK, brown, instantaneous; best; cheapest in use; quantity equals dollar sizes. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all Druggists.

"BLUSHING:"—FOR THE CAUSE AND cure of this painful emotion read the new ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY for 1867. Only 20 cents by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT
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OF
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AT
RAYMOND'S,
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.

The days for high prices having passed, to meet the demand of the times, RAYMOND is selling off his immense stock of Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Persons desiring fine Clothing at a reasonable figure will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine the superb stock of Overcoats, Business and Dress Suits, now offered before purchasing elsewhere.

A CARD.
AMERICAN PRINTING FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BAKER & GODWIN respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have now ready specimens of Ornamental Printing, which they intend to exhibit at the Great French Exposition. Previous to shipping the Frame they would be pleased to have all interested call at Mr HOOPER'S STORE, No. 122 NASSAU-ST., and see the specimens, which were not "got up expressly for the occasion," but have been selected from a multitude of others, executed in their every-day business.

☞ The Specimens of Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, &c., are to be shown in a case, (standing under the large frame) to be made in Paris.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
Tribune Buildings, Printing-House-square.

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NO. 699 BROADWAY, corner Houston-st.,
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STERLING SILVERWARE,
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BEAUTIFUL TEETH. SWEET BREATH.
DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE.
It combines the properties of all good dentifrices.
Price 25 cents and 50 cents. All druggists have it.

PILES IN EVERY FORM, AND CASES which have been considered as incurable, successfully treated by Dr. A. UPHAM, at his Medical Office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery and between Bowery and Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.
HADLEY,
No. 603 6th-av. and Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.
Is now offering his large Stock of
CHINA, GLASSWARE, PARISIAN CHINA,
FANCY GOODS, VASES, BRONZES,
CHOICE CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
and other housekeeping articles.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The Concessionaire having appointed the undersigned sole agent for the United States, he is prepared to furnish, on immediate application, all necessary information respecting the terms for advertisements on the eighty pages reserved for the United States in said Catalogue. As all circulars, cards, &c., are prohibited by the Imperial Commission, and over five millions of copies of the Catalogue are already subscribed by Continental publishers, its great advantages as an advertising medium must be manifest to American manufacturers and the general public. CHARLES L. LAWRENCE, care Messrs. Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway.

THE HOLIDAYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY
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RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS
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AND FINE FANCY GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

O, HOW "DIFFIDENT!"—TO OVERCOME this weakness read the ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1867. Only 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

Rev. G. C. Esray and others will, THIS (Friday) EVENING, address a meeting of the Bank-street Temperance Society, at the Chapel, No. 117 Bank-st., at 7:30 o'clock.

The Bank-street Temperance Quartette will be present.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Germania*, for Ireland via Queenstown per steamer *City of Baltimore*, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

DIABETES—DROPSY—DECAY OF THE KIDNEYS.—Several prominent men have recently died of these direful diseases. Our obsolete physicians could not cure them. Nature's Sovereign Remedies from plants supply a positive cure for all these kidney diseases. Explanatory circulars one stamp. Advice gratis. Address WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

INVALIDS AND PHYSICIANS NEED not look in the newspapers, or on the fences, for the virtues of RISLEY'S BUCHU; but in the large bottles, which are put up with full directions for treating complaints of the urinary organs, and sold for $1 by the druggists.

"BASHFULNESS," "SENSITIVENESS," "DIFFIDENCE" AND "TIMIDITY."—For the cause and cure of these infirmities, see the ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY for 1867, just published at 20 cents, by FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—NEW Physiognomy, with 1,000 illustrations, $5, $8 or $10. It is a beautiful book. Æsop's Fables, People's pictorial edition, tinted paper, only $1. Illustrated Family Gymnasium, $1 75. How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave, and How to Do Business, in one volume, $2 25. The *Phrenological Journal* for 1867, only $2. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New-York.

A SUPERB GIFT BOOK.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.,
Have just issued
TWO CENTURIES OF SONG;
OR,
LYRICS, MADRIGALS, SONNETS,
AND OTHER OCCASIONAL VERSES OF THE ENGLISH POETS OF THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS, WITH CRITICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.
BY
WALTER THORNBURY.

Illustrated by Original Pictures of Eminent Artists, drawn and engraved especially for this work. Each page surrounded by beautiful colored borders, designed by Henry Shaw.

One volume, 4to. In unique cloth, with clasp, $12; morocco, elegant, $18.

The intention of the compiler of this attractive volume is to give a choice selection from the Poets who have lived during the past two hundred years. Occasional verses and poems written to friends, short bright pieces that might especially show the personality of the poet and the beauty of his compositions. The selections commence with pieces from the poet Wither, followed by Cowley, Herrick, Milton, Marvell, and the long list of illustrious names who have warbled on Parnassus down to the present time, including Tennyson, Browning, Rossetti, and many other living authors.

The volume is beautifully illustrated with original full-page drawings by eminent artists, numerous head and tail pieces, and superbly embellished with ornamental colored borders on each page, designed especially for this work by Henry Shaw, F. S. A.

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THREE YEARS IN THE SIXTH CORPS.
A CONCISE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
from the Autumn of 1861 to the Close of the Rebellion, April 9, 1865.
By Surgeon George T. Stevens.

This is the most beautiful and interesting work which has been written as an army record. It is not only a history of the Old Sixth Corps, but it gives a complete narrative of all the events in the Grand Army of the Potomac, its campaigns, its battles, the scenes in the camps and in the hospitals, in the bivouac and on the march; abounding in beautiful incidents, profusely and elegantly illustrated.

No work has ever been published which so perfectly reflects the every day life of the soldier, while at the same time it gives a complete record of all the great movements of the army.

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Address S. R. GRAY, Publisher,
No. 38 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

READY DEC. 10.
LEIGH HUNT'S POSTHUMOUS WORK,
THE BOOK OF THE SONNET.

This work, the publication of which for various causes has been delayed till this time, will be issued Dec. 10.

In two very elegant small post 8vo volumes, with Portrait of Hunt. Price $5.

Sold by all booksellers, and mailed post-paid by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Boston.

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JAMES POTT,
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MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK,
THE BRIDE OF LLEWELLYN,

Will be published on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, and will be for sale by all booksellers. Address all orders to the publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STORY OF A STOMACH; AN EGOTISM BY A REFORMED DYSPEPTIC. Muslin, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ARE YOU "BASHFUL?"—READ THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1867, and learn how to overcome it. Sent by first post for 20 cents, by FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

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	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
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5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅝	106⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107	107¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114½
5-20 " new, '65.	108⅝	108⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
10-40 Registered.	100	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	112
10-40 Coupon.....	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	111
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Purchased and for sale.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

DEC. 3, 1866.

Schedules of (20) Thirty or more Seven and three-tenth Coupons, payable Dec. 15th, inst., will now be received for examination.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,

H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election by the stockholders of seven Trustees, to manage the stock, property and concerns of the PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 13th day of December, inclusive. By order of

AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BATH AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY (KY.) BONDS.—Holders of these bonds who should wish to join in the suit just commenced against these corporations, or who should desire to sell their bonds, are requested to report to H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York City, at the earliest practicable moment.

$100,000 TO BE INVESTED FOR the benefit of minor children, on bond and mortgage on New-York or Brooklyn property, for five or ten years, in sums of $20,000 and upward, (store property preferred.) Apply to or address WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK

Will remove to
NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER WORTH-ST.,
On or about Dec. 15.
BANKERS' AND DEALERS' ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
O all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER

Upon the Real Estate Bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota will be paid on and after that date at the office of Turner Brothers, Bankers.

GEORGE L. BECKER,
President and Land Commissioner.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,

issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlen, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK LOW; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR INVESTMENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of MONDAY, 10th December inst.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

MARIPOSA BONDS.—HOLDERS OF OLD Bonds of Mariposa Company are hereby notified that the time expires on 31st inst. for exchanging them for the Mortgage Bonds of said Company.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., BONDS PURCHASED at the highest market price, in small or large lots, by THOMAS NEWTON, No. 82 Broadway.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said company's railroad, known as the Second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-Yok within 2 years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
F. HAVEN. } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling-stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

DEC. 4, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by the mortgage, executed by said company to Edward W. Dunham, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

December 4, 1866. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

No more toothache after using
PIETON'S
Great Toothache Remedy.
It never fails to cure it instantly. Give it a trial.
Price 50 cents per bottle,
to be had at No. 6 Clinton-place, and all drug-stores in the United States.

"[illegible] SINAI HOSPITAL,"
Nos. 138 AND 140 WEST 28TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT THE hospital on Dec. 9 next, for three Directors in Class No. 1, to serve for four years, from Jan. 16 next, in place of Messrs. Lewis May, Wm. Seligman and Samuel A. Lewis; also, for one Director, in Class No. 4, to serve for three years, from Jan. 16 next, in place of Mr. Henry Gitterman, (elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. N. K. Rosenfield,) and also for one Director in Class No. 2, to serve for one year, from Jan. 16 next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. J. Spiegelberg, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

BARGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, well fitted for freight and passengers, will be sold with or without furniture. Inquire on board, foot of Warren-st., every day except Tuesdays and Fridays.

COKE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, $2 50 PER chaldron in the yard, or $3 50 delivered; orders received by GRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C. and East 15th-st.; delivered immediately.

WANTED—FOR PROMPT CASH, A FIRST-class paper-mill, capable of making from two to three tons of paper a day. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 2,614 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID, THOROUGH-bred Ayrshire bulls of best blood in the country, two years old next month. Can be seen until sold at the 5th-av. stables, corner of 44th-st.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the
INSTALMENT FEATURE,
Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT,
JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Dec. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867. The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.

Proposals sealed and indorsed as above, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 17th inst., for supplying the institutions under their charge with fresh Beef and Mutton for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1867, either party under the contract reserving the right to terminate the same on giving thirty days' notice. All information as to the quantity, quality, cuts and mode of delivery will be furnished on application at their office.

OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN, } Commissioners.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 17th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the direction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1867.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES L. MILLER,
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, } Committee on Supplies.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

MEETINGS.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION

AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock,
FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Speakers: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Parker Pillsbury, Frances D. Gage, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Rev. Olympia Brown, Bessie Bisher, Charles Lenox Remond, Emma Hardinge, Susan B. Anthony, and others.

Admission to the day session, free; to evening sessions, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the American News Company, Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller's, Broadway; McFarland's, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., and at the door.

Working women, who will call for them, will be supplied with complimentary tickets at the rooms of the "Working Women's Protective Union," 80 White-st.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—THE members of the Swiss Benevolent Society are requested to attend their general annual meeting on SATURDAY, the 8th of December at 4½ o'clock P. M., at Mr. Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

Subscription lists for the dinner, to take place at the same locality and the same day, at 6 o'clock P. M., are open at Mr. Delmonico's, in Chambers-st., and corner of William and Beaver sts., and at the President's, Mr. S. Zollinger, No. 29 Dey-st. By order of the Committee.

ALFRED MERIAN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON, plaintiff, against HENRY WIBBEN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $462 90, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1866, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

A. C. M. PENNINGTON, for himself.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.

Int. Rev. 50 cent stamp, canceled. n23-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY ANN BUNELL, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM D. BUNELL, Defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant WILLIAM D. BUNELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

LOUIS H. DICKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 22 Duane-st.

[50 cents U. S. Rev. Stamp. L. H. D., Dec. 1, 1866.] d7-law6wF*

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 5TH INST., EITHER IN CHATham-st., Warren-st., or Broadway, or 3d-av. cars, an open-face gold WATCH, 13-jeweled, No. 4,604, with a gold CHAIN and KEY attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 257 Bowery or No. 132 East 42d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

T. R. [illegible], Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY, DEC. 7,) AT 11 o'clock, within the store, whatever may be the state of the weather.

SMYRNA FIGS.
25 cases figs, in boxes.
25 cases figs, in wooden boxes.
25 cases figs, in round cartons.
20 cases figs, in hair bags.
25 cases figs, in small cartons.
2,000 drums figs.

PRUNES.
(Importation of M. de St. Amant.)
75 cases prunes, in transparent boxes.
452 cases prunes, in glass jars, metal stoppers, assorted sizes.

MALAGA RAISINS AND ALMONDS.
1,500 half-boxes layer raisins.
2,500 quarter boxes layer raisins.
125 frails Ivica soft-shell almonds.
100 boxes Valencia shelled almonds.
All new crop, in prime order.
ALSO.
500 boxes layer raisins, old crop, prime quality.
CURRANTS
25 barrels currants, slightly damaged.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 56TH, 57TH, 111TH AND 112TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building:

4TH-AV.—Eight lots west side, comprising entire front between 111th and 112th sts.; corners 25.4x80 feet; inside lots 25.2x80 feet.

EAST 56TH-ST.—Nine lots north side, 75 feet east Madison-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

EAST 57TH-ST.—Nine lots south side, directly in the rear of the above, each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

WEST 56TH-ST.—Four lots north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet.

WEST 57TH-ST.—Seven gores south side, 250 feet west of 9th-av.

EAST 111TH-ST.—Three lots north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

EAST 112TH-ST.—One lot south side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100 feet 10 inches.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY (Friday,) Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, pianos, &c., &c., moved for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, rosewood furniture, enameled suites, marble-top oak dining-room furniture in green reps, oak and black walnut dining-tables, heavy reps curtains, French plate mirrors, centre, carved and side tables, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, blankets, elegant rosewood book-case, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery, glassware, &c.; also, a fine assortment of office furniture as follows, viz., black walnut, oak and mahogany sitting and standing desks, matting, oil-cloth, clocks, maps, &c.; also, a library book-case, containing about 162 volumes of standard and miscellaneous works, to be sold in one lot.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 44 VACANT LOTS, by order of the Supreme Court, on DeKalb and Stuyvesant avs., Hart and Pulaski sts., to be sold SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. These lots are on and near the railroads in Broadway and DeKalb-av., making them accessible from all the ferries.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST., NEAR NASSAU. ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, PARIAN AND BISQUET WARE, &c. CATALOGUES AND GOODS NOW READY AT NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be sold by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the salesroom of the Merchant's Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853 executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and in connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any wise belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company: SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE. CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD,
GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtode27

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.

34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

340 barrels damaged powder.

Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:

104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:

A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:

112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.

330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)

6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.

190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)

60 sets artillery harness for two horses.

And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CAPITALISTS' ATTENTION IS INVITED to a large sale of valuable vacant lots, by J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at No. 111 Broadway, on the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., situated on 2d-av.; together with an extensive water front.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
NEW FALL STYLES,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
TAPESTRY CARPETS AS LOW AS $1 75 PER YARD.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

BROCATELLES,
TAPESTRIES, REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & Co.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.
Between 11th and 12th sts.

CLOAKS, FURS.

A most elegant assortment of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS AND CIRCULARS,
in Velvet and Cloth, which
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
Also an unusually fine lot of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, just opened by
JOHN CAMPBELL,
No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS

AND FANCY ARTICLES, AU BON MARCHE, Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sevres. Ladies visiting Paris should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment. They will find an immense assortment of every novelty of the finest quality and real cheapness.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICAN, INDIAN, and other RARE ARTICLES, wholesale and retail. Catalogues free. Store open pleasant evenings. No. 858 BROADWAY, (eight hundred and fifty-eight.)

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—$2 KIDS reduced to $1 75, black, white, light and dark colors; excellent Gloves at $1 and $1 25; undressed kid 90c. and $1; red, white and blue cloth, all sizes; a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c., at low prices.

N. B.—Hosiery and Undergarments at cost price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

H. O. FARRELL, NOS. 267 TO 271 35TH-st., one door east of 8th-av., is offering the largest stock in the City of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also, the choicest selection of parlor and bedroom furniture. Anxious to reduce our immense stock, (over half a million,) I will sell at a great sacrifice during the holydays. All goods warranted.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ALbums, writing-desks, portfolios, work-boxes, glove-boxes, pocket-books, and dolls of every description, at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A DAILY DRY GOODS REPORT, WITH full list of jobbers' prices, is published in the DAILY BULLETIN, No. 60 William-st. Subscription $5 per year.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S FURS AND HATS AT half price; ladies' velvet bonnets at $10, worth $20; bonnets and hats at $15, worth $30; feathers half price. L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,
at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.
CHAS. A. HERPICH,
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases. Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

HAWKES' PATENT AND ONLY PERFECT FOUNTAIN PEN IN THE WORLD—PEN, PENHOLDER AND INKSTAND COMBINED.—This pen is a perfect invention; approved by writers in every portion of the civilized world as a marvel of simplicity and durability. It contains but half as many pieces as other fountain pens, and the holder can be used with any ordinary pen, which is not the case with other fountain holders. With this pen a person can write TEN HOURS WITH ONE FILLING, AND IT COSTS NO MORE THAN ANY OTHER GOOD GOLD PEN. These pens are made of gold, (sixteen carets fine,) and the holders of hard rubber. They last a life-time, and are not liable to get out of order. They are always ready; can be regulated at pleasure, and be carried in the pocket as a lead pencil. Local and traveling agents wanted. Send stamp for circular and price list to

GEO. F. HAWKES, No. 64 Nassau-st.

Also manufacturer of all other styles of gold pens.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. United States Revenue stamps constantly on hand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—TO WAIT UPON AN INVALID LADY.—A young girl, but a short time resident in this country, desires a position as above; is of a kind and amiable disposition; or would accept of any position offering, for which she would endeavor to please. Call at No. 327 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD ENGlish cook in a private family; one who understands her business, soups, pastry and made dishes, and is a good baker; has long and good recommendations. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 306 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to take care of two or three growing children, or to take charge of a baby; has a new machine, (cased,) which she would be willing to bring and use if required; best of references can be obtained. Call or address No. 80 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and dress ladies' hair; can take charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as nurse, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook; understands pastry, game and soups and all family cooking; also making butter; country preferred; good reference. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as competent nurse, or would do sewing and chamberwork. Best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 328 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERican woman, who speaks French and is willing and obliging, a situation as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower. Call all the week at No. 617 East 5th-st., near Lewis.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS competent person as waitress or chamber work and plain sewing in a private family; can be well recommended. Inquire of Mrs. Whitfield, in the basement, No. 265 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families in the City; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress, or chambermaid and fine sewer; the best of reference can be given; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 222 7th-av., up two pair of stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 155 Clinton-st., between Broome and Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; does French fluting and chamberwork; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook and to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of baking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, capable cook; can wash and iron; is willing to go in the country. Also, a girl for waitress, chamberwork, nurse and sewing. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to do chamberwork and waiting; had six years' reference from one place. Call at No. 325 East 31st-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young woman as a thorough cook, either for hotel, private family or restaurant; is also a capable waitress. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 189 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, respectable woman, who understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 48 Vandam-st., near Varick.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker for a private family. Apply at No. 5 Perry-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a woman who has one child, two months old, and who can give the most unexceptionable references. Call at No. 25 5th-ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl to travel with a lady or take care of an invalid. Can be seen at No. 48 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German girl as seamstress and to take care of children, or to do chamberwork; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 144 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress; has no objection to the country; or would do general housework for a small family in the City. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 48 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Has ten years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; best of City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at Mr. JACKSON'S, under the 5th-av. Hotel.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman would take a child to nurse at her own house, as she has no children of her own. Any letters sent to F. H., 87 West 28th-st., rear house, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as laundress; she has lived with the best of families, and understands her business; the best of City references given. Call at or address No. 388 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to do light chamberwork; no objection to taking care of children; best of City reference given. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROcuring a situation for a very competent American girl to take the entire charge of an infant. No. 34 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; best of City reference. She can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as cook and to do plain washing; City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference. Apply at No. 217 East 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUation to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 241 West 35th-st. Good reference.

A DRESSMAKER OF YEARS' EXPErience would wish to work privately for two or three families; willing to go to their houses; cut, fit or make all or part y home, as she has a sewing-machine to do the stitching; terms will be very moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, and pious, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Christian family, to assist in housekeeping and sewing, a companion to a lady, or take care of a child. Can address M. L., for two days, No. 155 Wooster-st., near Houston-st. Good references.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY would like to engage with a private family who would find her services useful; would be willing to assist in sewing or attending children. Apply at No. 852 Broadway, in store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man of long experience; is strictly temperate; four years' excellent reference from last place. Address P. NUGENT, No. 597 6th-av., D. Garrison's office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; has the best of reference from his last employer, and has 15 years' experience in the business. Call for two days at Dean's harness-store, No. 1,141 Broadway. Ask for RICHARD B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce unexceptionable testimonials, a situation as coachman and groom. Apply at No. 21 East 16th-st., last employer, or address C. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a good, careful driver; no objection to the City or country; has good references, and is willing to make himself useful. Address, for two days, J., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant man to take care of an invalid gentleman; can give the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address T. W. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very respectable single man; can procure the very best of City testimonials from last employers. Can be seen at J. H. Brown's, No. 22 East 11th-st., or address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man; best of reference as to character and capability. Call or address L. G., at drug-store corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; will make himself useful; will work for $20 a month; good City references. Address S. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener, to take charge of a gentleman's place; willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. H., No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND HIS WIFE situations; the man as coachman; his wife will help to do the housework or mind a baby. Apply at the New Employment House, No. 108 6th-av., above 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man, who can show five years of the most unexceptionable references. Call on R. C., No. 122 East 13th-st., private stable, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom, with good reference. Address MICHAEL MANNING, No. 529 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN to make himself useful round a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, is a good driver, can milk cows and understands the management of a small place; good reference given. Address J. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion; is a good vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; the best of recommendations. Address W. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; can refer to late employer. Address W. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SOBER PROtestant man, the position of watchman, or yardman; good reference. Address T. H. Y., 333 East 33d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY IN THE COUNtry, three good Protestant servants, one as cook, washer and ironer, one as waitress and to assist in the washing, and one as chambermaid and seamstress; good City references required. Apply at No. 8 East 37th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe house, two or three salesmen who can influence a near-by trade. Liberal arrangements will be made with first-class parties. Address Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE City a kitchen maid. Apply with reference at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 85 3d-av., near 10th-st.; apply for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; (SINgle man;) none need apply without the best of City recommendations. Apply at 9½ A. M., at No. 20 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITer, in a small family; must understand his duties thoroughly, and have good City references. Apply at No. 122 5th-av.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, two salesmen who can influence a first-class trade; those having an acquaintance with dry-goods merchants preferred. Address Box No. 4,879 Post-office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT woman to attend on growing children; must be a good sewer and have had some education. Apply at No. 22 Washington-place, before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply at No. 143 East 30th-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing

B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

DRY GOODS.—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who can influence a large trade in dry goods, can make a good arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THOCKMORTON, 71 and 73 Worth-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional One per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1866, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

ALL PERSONS POSSESSING IMPORTANT information regarding the recent fire upon ferry-boat *Idaho*, running u on the East River, between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are requested to attend an investigation into the cause of said disaster, to be held at this office, at 10 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 7th inst.

ED. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXTENSIVE BUSIness experience and capital from $10,000 to $30,000 is desirous of forming a connection with some established business in this City. Address, with real name and style of business, ERIE, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, for two days.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

LADIES WHO NEED SPECIAL MEDICAL treatment should consult Dr. HARRISON. His Female Monthly Regulator, a never failing remedy, sent everywhere; price $5. Office, No. 62 6th-av. N. B.—Board, with private rooms, for the afflicted.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HARRISON, NO. 62 6TH-AV., CURES the worst private diseases immediately, without mercury. Consultation at all hours.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedie fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits o the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickenin effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in le than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequen effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuab property of annihilating the rank and poisonous tai that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy used. This is what he claims for it, and what no oth will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, o ervous debility, causes o impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO........Dec. 5
HECLA........Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........$80 Gold.
Steerage........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN........	SATURDAY.....	Dec. 8
DENMARK........	SATURDAY.....	Dec. 15
VIRGINIA........	SATURDAY.....	Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA........	SATURDAY.....	Dec. 29

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE........	LEMARIE....	SATURDAY,	Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....	BOCANDE....	SATURDAY,	Dec. 29
PEREIRE........	DUCHESNE....	SATURDAY,	Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.	SURMONT....	SATURDAY,	Jan. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE........	SATURDAY.....	Dec. 8
CITY OF CORK........	WEDNESDAY.....	Dec. 12
CITY OF PARIS........	SATURDAY.....	Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK........	SATURDAY.....	Dec. 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin........	$90	Steerage........	$30
First Cabin to London.	95	Steerage to London......	34
First Cabin to Paris....	105	Steerage to Paris......	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.... Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon........$100 | Lower Saloon........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 15.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamer COLUMBIA will be held over for a trip, and passengers and freight will be forwarded by the elegant screw steamship
MISSISSIPPI, 2,000 tons burden,
Capt. GEORGE SUMNER,
to leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Passenger accommodations very elegant, and not excelled. For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY........Dec. 31 | MONDAY........Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, calling at Havana.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA ports, and the South and Southwest. Regular U. S. Mail Line.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.—The A 1 elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on board. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passengers, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEN. GRANT will follow Dec. 15.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
So'e Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

FREIGHT received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.

For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SCHOONER TUGWASSA, which vessel was lost on Hatteras Oct. 29, 1866, will please present their bills of lading at the office of the undersigned.
LAWSON & WALKER, No. 62 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.

Proposals for the purchase of the above vessels will be received at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway until the 11th of December, instant, at 12 o'clock M.

Any information desired will be given by the officer of the Company at this office.

The ARAGO will make her next regular voyage, leaving New-York on the 22d inst.
No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED to No. 765 Broadway, 2d door below corner of 9th-st. up stairs. Sewing Machines of all kinds to rent and for sale.

REMOVAL.—RUTLAND MARBLE CO. HAVE removed their office from No. 39 Broad-st. to No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 4.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$100 per term for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek. French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PUREST PARISIAN ACCENT.—Lessons in schools, classes, or to private pupils, by a French lady, eleve de la Maison Imperiale de la Legion d'Honneur, Paris, and actually a teacher in several of the best boarding schools in New-York. Apply at No. 47 West 12th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 38th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 38th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN teaching in one of the highest families in the States desires a re-engagement to teach the English branches and music, (vocal and instrumental;) or would, in addition, take entire charge of household matters in a small family of unexceptionable respectability; is efficient and faithful. The advertiser will treat every answer, giving real name and residence or place of business, as confidential, and will reply, but will notice no others. Address EXCELL, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE wishes to devote a couple of hours daily to thorough instruction in English branches and mathematics. Address G. V. M., No. 212 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A COUNTRY BOARDING-school, a native French or German teacher. For information, call immediately at No. 128 West 28th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN young ladies (sisters) in a French family. Object, conversation. Address DR. H. CARLOS, No. 13 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A PIANIST OF THE HIGHEST order, who can give the most excellent references, desires to obtain board in a family of refinement where his services as a teacher of the piano would be taken in exchange of his board or part of it. Address C. C., Box No. 3,920 Post-office, New-York City.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE —Furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without breakfast; also, a large room suitable for two gentlemen. Address Box No. 3,231 New-York Post-office, for two days.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED, PLEASANT and convenient room, with first-class board, may be had by a couple wishing to live in a quiet family. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife, a pleasant room on the second floor. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT HALL BEDroom, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 15 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH of a home can be accommodated with a nicely-furnished room and board at No 71 Macdougal-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT EN suite to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with first-class board at Bergen Point, 25 minutes from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., New-York. Address BOGARDUS, Bergen Point, N. J.

STATEN ISLAND.—A FAMILY CAN FIND comfortable accommodation and good board, at reasonable terms, by applying at Mrs. THELER'S, first house in Fiedler's Park, near Quarantine Landing.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 83 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

LECTURES.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

Mr. Colfax, by request of many eminent citizens, will give his Lecture as above.
GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Lieut.-Governor Elect,
will preside.

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at the Tribune Office; American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Sheldon & Co., No. 493 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; and MacFarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Lecture at 8; Doors open at 7.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO

J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
AND
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDENS & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture en suite.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.

We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA LANDS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.

A valuable tract of agricultural and lead mineral land, 805 acres, mile and a half from Galena, Ill.; also, several thousand acres of choice selected lands near Council Bluffs, Iowa. Splendid chance for great bargains in these properties. Apply, within ten days, to S. S. BAYLESS, at Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York.

BREWERY FOR SALE,

LOCATED IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

An old established brewery doing a good business, and lately fitted up in perfect order to brew by steam, and is capable of brewing 100 barrels per day, with casks, &c., all in perfect order, will be sold on the 10th day of December next at auction, if not sold before at private sale. Address Box No. 188 Post-office, Alexandria, Va.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Four very desirable lots on 64th-st., near Madison-av.; also 100 front on Madison-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 39, 37, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 126 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and on Exchange-place of about 124, and on the southerly line of about 154 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent, for a term of years, or all can be paid on delivery of the deed.

For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE WITH TWO LOTS of ground and stable attached, on the corner of First-place and Court-st., Brooklyn; the house is brown stone, contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. It will be sold at a bargain as the owner is going to Europe.

ALSO

Five brick houses on 8th-st., Brooklyn, between 4th and 5th avs., near the new Prospect Park; the owner is very desirous of selling, as he is closing up his business previous to going to Europe. For further particulars apply to ALLIN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or of S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court-st.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING SITES.—For sale at New-Rochelle, about 210 acres of land, very eligibly located, about half a mile from the depot, lying on two roads and easy of access to all parts of the land.

This land is capable of being laid out as building sites and built on at once, being very convenient to the railroad station, churches, schools, stores, &c. A large profit can be realized in a very short time. Price for the whole plot $65,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VIRGINIA COAL AND GRAZING LANDS. —A valuable tract of 32,000 acres of land, situate in Nicholas County, West Virginia, on the line of the Covington and Ohio Railroad and the James River and Kanawha Canal, for sale. For terms of sale, which are reasonable, and for other information, apply to
THOS. L. BROUN, No. 95 Liberty-st.; or
JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUAble piece of ground of 200 acres of land, situated in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 41 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements; commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN—ONE LOT on 5th-av., adjoining northwest corner of 136th-st.; two lots on 153d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; one lot on 101st-st., between Broadway and 11th-av., and one lot on 77th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage; commission allowed on sale. Apply to CHARLES MOTT, No. 192 Broadway.

BARGAIN—NEAR NEW-BRUNSWICK, ONE mile from a depot, 21 acres garden land; fruit of all kinds; large two-story house and outbuildings; house nearly new; only $3,500. Also a splendid farm of 100 acres to exchange for Brooklyn property in part, balance mortgage at 6 per cent. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. B. Herrick, about 24 acres, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester county, three miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.
J. H. HERRICK, No. 1 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUAble stocked farm of 960 acres, in Iroquois County, Illinois. Good house, stables, sheds. Price, $15,000 (including stock.) Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDsome three-story white marble house, in perfect order, near 36th-st.; also, a very convenient and desirable corner house and stable in Williamsburgh; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale cheap, five minutes' walk from Central Park; house and location first-class; immediate possession. Inquire on premises, No. 93 60th-st., north side, near Lexington-av., of JOHN GLASS.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, 20x45x100; containing all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, No. 244 East 51st-st., or No. 195 West-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE AND EXCHANGE—City and country real estate. Money loaned.
ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE MOST desirable corner on 5th-av., 50x100 feet; suitable for business purposes. Address Post-office Box No. 5,848.

FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FINE OFFICES AT NO. 156 Broadway, Manhattan Building; rooms Nos. 8 and 9; also one desk room at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 8. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT NO. 117 BROADway, extends through, and being first story on Trinity-place; immediate possession given. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A RARE CHANCE.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN have a well-furnished, first-class cottage in the country, for three months, on very easy terms, by addressing, with reference, Box No. 6,136 Post-office.

NO. 48 WEST 24TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished parlors and other desirable rooms may be had, in a private family, without board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at No. 107 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A NICE FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS IN house No. 162 West 35th-st. Rent $22 per month. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—COMMODIOUS and well-lighted rooms to let, with steam power. Apply to JNO. S. MEYER, No. 165 West 26th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near the Hoffman House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A LARGE STOREHOUSE, SUITAble for storage, on west side of the City. Address Box No. 5,610 Post-office.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. STUART
has the honor to announce that on
FRIDAY, Dec. 7,
EDWIN BOOTH
will make his second appearance in Brooklyn in his great role of
RICHELIEU,
sustained by
Mlle. SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD,
and a powerful cast.

The piece will be presented with the same costumes, properties and appliances as at the Winter Garden. Seats may now be secured.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

GREAT COMEDY NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.
The Comedy—VERSER MARQUIS.
Vaudeville—LES DEUX TIMIDES.
Comedy—LE MARI DE LA VEUVE.

On TUESDAY next, Opera—GALATHEE.

Tickets for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented a most varied
PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES,
introducing the justly celebrated artists,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
ROBERT STICKNEY,
EL NINO EDDIE,
and the entire strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever brought together on this Continent.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES

is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

WINTER GARDEN.

GRAND BOOTH MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, 12TH.
HOUR, 12½.
BOOTH IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the
ARTIST FUND SOCIETY
is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, the grand matinee; 50 cents to all parts of the Theatre; children 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS'

NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.

For sale at their extensive

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS

Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerie & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
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ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent; it must be seen in all its colossal magnificence to be appreciated.

PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL
THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, ZEBU, 3-HORNED BULL
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce
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THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AFTERNOON AT 2 AND EVENING AT 7½,
The beautiful domestic drama of
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No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1866.
Third appearance of Mr. Bogumil Dawison in his great characters of ROUGET DE L'ISLE and KUH VON KUHDORF.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE

HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,

WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
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At 8 o'clock, at the MIDDLE CHURCH, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, near Broadway.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the book-stores, music-stores and the hotels.

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THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING till Dec. 15,
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Dramatic performances every evening by several amateur companies.

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Variety of amusements especially for children between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

Doors open from 3 till 10½ P. M.

CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AFTER 6 P. M.

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The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have kindly lent one of their celebrated grand pianos.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR

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PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
In aid of the maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

We, the Officers and Managers of "the Home and School," for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and coöperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, President.
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The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the

GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued

200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.

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1 Present in United States Greenbacks........	$10,000
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We take pleasure in acknowleding, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.—Third Concert on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Members of the Regiment and their friends can obtain tickets from the Orderlies or from C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SALE OF SEATS for MONDAY NIGHT, for Mr. JORDAN'S first appearance in the MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, commences TO-DAY, from 9 to 4, at the Box-office.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, the grand matinee; 50 cents to all parts of the Theatre; children 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

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MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock,
Sixth subscription night, will be presented Gounod's celebrated opera,
FAUST, FAUST,
With entirely new costumes, appointments and properties, military band, ballet and a most brilliant cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
In her unrivaled character of Margherita;
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR;
SIG. MAZZOLENI, in his original role of Faust;
SIG. BELLINI, SIG. ANTONUCCI.
Conductor........CARL BERGMANN
ON SATURDAY AFTEROON, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
With a most extraordinary and complete cast.
ADMISSION TO THE OPERA MATINEE,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
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CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

In active preparation Herold's celebrated opera ZAMPA, and Rossini's BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Reserved seats and tickets may now be had at the Box Office of the Winter Garden, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and No. 955 Broadway.

Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in
2
2
2
of his great characters—as
THE STRANGER,
in Kotzebue's great play, and as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
supported by
MLLE. SCHELLER, MISS IDA VERNON,
MR. BARTON HILL, J. N. GOTTHOLD,
and A POWERFUL CAST.
TUESDAY, Dec. 11—EDWIN BOOTH as Richelieu.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12—GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.

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Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
will be presented for the second time this season,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S
original Comic Play, in five acts, entitled
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OR,
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS,
with entirely new Park scenery by Isherwood, costumes, appointments and a cast of characters including the following members of the company:
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, A. W. YOUNG, B. T. RINGGOLD, W. H. NORTON, J. C. WILLIAMSON, POPE, T. GRAHAM, LEONARD, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss M. BARRETT, &c.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
CENTRAL PARK.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
a great bill will be presented, comprising (for the first time this season) Mrs. Inchbald's exquisite comedy, entitled
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
revised and adapted to the present stage by Mr. Lester Wallack.
with appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, after which the exceedingly droll comedy, entitled
RURAL FELICITY,
Mr. Lester Wallack and every member of the company appearing on the occasion.
TUESDAY, Dec. 11—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will appear in an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER
in a new
COMIC DRAMA,
replete with novel and picturesque effects—now in active rehearsal, and which will shortly be produced, written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., entitled

"OURS!"

Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

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LEONARD GROVER........DIRECTOR
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE

Long Strike

With its GRAND CAST, SUPERB SCENERY and MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.
In addition the comedy farce of
JONES' BABY. JONES' BABY.
in which STEWART ROBSON will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK,
THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
To Matinee, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
MONDAY NIGHT, MR. GEORGE JORDAN, in Sir Walter Scott's grand romance,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
LAST NIGHTS
of Daly's great drama of the passions, of
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
with a great cast of characters, including Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gomersal, Messrs. J. W. Lanergan, Lewis Baker, Mark Smith and others.
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POLE-CLIMBING—LIVE PIG CHASE—RUSTIC DANCE, &c.
GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1 P. M.

Notwithstanding the great popularity of this Drama, it must be soon withdrawn to give place to the Parisian Fairy Spectacle of
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A family circle (admission 50 cents) has been fitted up, and is now open.

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MISS FANNY HERRING'S REAPPEARANCE.
ADRIENNE, ADRIENNE;
OR, THE SECRET OF A LIFE:
a new sensation play from the French, produced with all its original effects. COMIC PANTOMIME AND DRAMA. Dramatic Company, Pantomime and Ballet Troupe.

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First Nights of the new Pantomime of
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New and Gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Tricks and Transformations, including the
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GRAND TRIUMPH OF THE NEW COMPANY.

THIS WEEK, MATRIMONY,	Babes in the Wood.
THIS WEEK, CITY CARS,	Surprise Party.
THIS WEEK, BLACK STATUE,	The Great Quartette.
THIS WEEK, The Only LEON,	Carnival Venice.
THIS WEEK, The Popular	Grand Trio Tu
THIS WEEK, EDWIN KELLY,	Sol quest anima.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
FOURTH WEEK. A TRIP TO THE MOON.
FRESH LOT OF PASSENGERS THIS WEEK.
NATIONAL EMBLEM IN THE SKY.
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU—GODDESS OF LIBERTY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

MR. WEHLI, THE GREAT PIANIST,

Will give one
MORNING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1866,
AT IRVING HALL.
Doors open at 10½, to begin at 11 o'clock.
The following artists will assist Mr. Wehli:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano.
Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY CONCERT,
Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance at these concerts of
MME. FANNIE RAYMOND RITTER.
First appearance in America of the celebrated violinist,
MR. WENZEL KOPTA.
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Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor,
And his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
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GRAND BOOTH MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, 12TH.
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BOOTH IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.

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For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
Public rehearsal No. 5, SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents.
Subscriptions received at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 738 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

MR. DE CORDOVA

Will deliver his popular and amusing Lecture, "Miss Briggs, (strong-minded,) Her Courtship," in aid of the funds of the Working-women's Protective Union, at Irving Hall, Dec. 8, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents; reserved, 75 cents. To be had at the door.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.—CARL WOLFSOHN'S Third Beethoven Matinee, TO-DAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2½.

Single tickets, $1; for the series of eight matinees, $7. For sale at Steinway's; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Decker Bros., No. 91 Bleecker-st., and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

Third Beethoven Matinee in Brooklyn, at the Packer Institute Chapel, TO-MORROW, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock.

THE NEXT GRAND SOIREE OF THE National Conservatory of Music will be given under the direction of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, to Tuesday's pupils, at the Conservatory, No. 83 Madison-av., on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 7 P. M.
E. G. LOOKE, Manager.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE—The "WASHINGTON TWINS," born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair of legs; also the head and right arm of PROBST, the murderer of the Deering Family; together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology and Natural History. All of which are illustrated daily by lectures and microscopic views at NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SECURED SEATS FOR ALL THE THEATRES, OPERAS, and places of amusement can be had for any night at the Ristori Ticket-office, at CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, WILL open at Dodworth Hall, MONDAY, Dec. 17. MULTUM IN PARVO very soon.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE picture of John the Baptist; about 4 feet by 5; painted by Muller; a capital work for students to study the anatomy of the human form. Apply to Mr. LAWRENCE, Janitor, No. 35 William-st., fourth story.

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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

the fact that the Constitution fixed the time of the meeting of Congress for the first Monday in December. He quoted Chancellor Kent's remark, that Christianity was part of the common law of America.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment to make the first section simply provide for the first meeting of each Congress, leaving the law as to the other sessions as it is now.

Various other amendments were offered and discussed by Messrs. Morrill, Dawes, Garfield, Farnsworth and others.

Mr. Le Blond obtained the floor and said: On this side of the House we are somewhat at a loss to know the particular object of this bill. We have, however, an idea that the President stands in the way of some gentlemen, and whether it is the object of the bill or not to get rid of him, we are not fully advised, and I do not suppose the gentlemen on the other side propose to advise us fully as to the object they have in view in making this change.

Mr. Schenck—May I reply to my colleague?

Mr. Le Blond—Not at present.

Mr. Schenck—I understood that the gentleman was asking a question?

Mr. Le Blond—I will answer it myself. I will play the Yankee. (Laughter.)

Mr. Schenck—We have not found that the President has stood in our way at all.

Mr. Le Blond—The conclusion we have come to about it on this side of the House is that the whole object of the bill is to strip the Executive of any appointing power. They have a controversy on that side of the House as to the best mode of accomplishing this. By this bill, as it was originally introduced, there are three sessions provided for, and the substitute that is offered by Mr. Stevens is to strike all of that out, and let the session of each Congress commence on the fourth day of March, and continue until the next Congress commences. So far as either of these propositions is concerned, I feel no interest in them, because the result is the same. But I judge the country does feel an interest in the matter, and that the people are not willing that this Congress shall make any change in the present law so as to keep Congress in perpetual session. It is unnecessary; it is uncalled for. The expense that will attend, no man can calculate. But the people will judge the matter and will act in such a way as will not be very satisfactory to that system of legislation. I desire that the gentlemen will come out and make the thing plain, so that the people will understand it, instead of legislating as they do. I want them to say at once that we have no Executive, but we have a tenant at will in the White House; that he has no appointing power, but that the Senate of the United States, as long as it remains Radical, shall have the appointing power. This is not the only bill looking to that end. There is already a proposition pending here whereby the appointing power is taken from the Executive and given to the Chief Justice of the United States. I suggest now that the Secretary of the Interior should appoint the Chief Justice of the United States instead of the Chief Justice appointing certain officers in that department of the Government. I can see nothing but mischief in this whole system of legislation. I would much rather, if gentlemen are going to legislate in that way, that they would at once make a bold strike and take the head of the Executive off, [Cries of "Good!"] and let us understand the matter. [Laughter.] We have no interest in the Executive on this side of the House; not the least. [Renewed laughter.] He is not the man of our choice. We did not put him there. [Clapping of hands.] We do not claim any benefits under him, and certainly we did not receive any in the late campaign. [Renewed laughter.] We never took him up, and have, therefore, no right to drop him; there was no necessity of our dropping that which we had never taken up. We never took him up and he never took us up. It is true whenever he ran into our line of policy we were found to sustain him, but we never pretended to shoulder that which this Radical Party has put into power. To do so would be to destroy any party in the world. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Schenck—The principal difficulty under which the leader of the opposite party labors—

Mr. Le Blond (interrupting)—Not at all. We have none—no leader but the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. Schenck (resuming)—The gentleman complains that we have not done something in such a way as to make it plain to him. Now, my observation leads me to believe that the people do not need any particular explanation, and that they have understood, and have recently proved to the world, that they do understand the questions submitted to them by this Congress. I do not know that we can make this any plainer. I congratulate my colleague, however, that he will escape from all the difficulties that may arise under the proposed law as to any succeeding Congress, relieved, as he will be, of the difficulty of presiding over the deliberations on that side of the House, and relieved generally from the charge he now has in the premises. [Laughter.] But my colleague has another apprehension, which is that we find the President, or something, as an obstacle in the way of those who are here legislating, and that we are endeavoring to overcome and get around that obstacle. I shall say to my colleague, as I attempted to say when I interrupted him, that he is entirely mistaken on that point; we have not found either the President or those who support him at all in the way of the determination of the Congress of the United States. [Laughter.] Now, what is the objection to this bill? Why that we create a session that will continue until a subsequent session of Congress begins. There is no such provision in the bill; he has not read it, nor does he comprehend the amendment proposed, for that simply provides that, in addition to the present Congress prescribed by the Constitution, there shall be another session, to begin on the 4th of March; but as to the length of time that session shall last, the bill and the amendment are equally silent, and I suppose the session will continue until Congress adjourns. I do not suppose the gentleman wishes us to make any legislation which will prevent Congress adjourning just when it pleases, either at its first, second or third session. He need not be afraid at all that this is done for the purpose of taking up, as he expresses it, the President or taking up anybody else, or that we are going to interfere with any relation between him and his colleagues and the President, which, he says, consists in their having taken him up and his having taken them up for a specific purpose. I believe there was no taking up at all, and that each took the other in, and not up. [Laughter.] They found it was a mutual delusion, and are now ready perhaps to separate and dissolve partnership. There is no object in all this legislation but what appears upon its face. There is no cat in the meal. We propose to convene Congress as one of the coordinate branches of the Government under such circumstances that no danger shall in any shape come to the country by reason of an interregnum that leaves suspended the functions of the Legislative Department during one-third or any portion of its term. This is the whole of it. If, in addition to this legislation, we choose to proceed to other acts to which the gentleman has alluded, and which are not in question now, to hedge around the President, and to prevent some of that mischief in which he, by their connivance perhaps, is engaged, we shall be engaged in a very laudable work, and a work which, I trust, shall go on until we have done everything in that direction that is in our power, and that seems proper to do.

The amendment offered by Mr. Stevens was agreed to, making the first section of the bill read as follows:

"That in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, which shall be at 12 o'clock meridian, on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday the said meeting shall be on the next succeeding day."

Mr. Shellabarger offered an amendment as an additional section, fixing the election of Representatives in the various States for the 22d of February.

The amendment gave rise to much discussion, participated in by Messrs. Higby, Bidwell, Brandegee, Maynor, Dawes and Shellabarger, and finally Mr. Rollins suggested that the House should adjourn, leaving the bill to come up on Monday, so that in the mean time gentlemen could have a consultation and prepare an amendment that would suit all their views.

The suggestion was adopted, and the House, at 3 P. M., adjourned till Monday.

EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH.

Experiments with Boat Detaching Apparatus—Frazee's Life-Boat in the Breakers.

Yesterday morning, at the invitation of Capt. Frazee, the inventor of the new metalic life-boat, a number of prominent citizens accompanied that gentleman down the Bay on board the steamer *Norwalk*, to test the life-saving qualities of his apparatus. Among those present were Capt. Mew, who represented the Treasury Department; Inspectors of Steamboats, Weeks, Mathews and Low; the Supervising Inspector, Capt. A. W. Bradford; Mr. Burnett, the Supervising Inspector of the California District; Mr. Bemis, of the Buffalo District; the Supervising Inspector of the Baltimore District, and a number of merchants and shipowners. Capt. Faunce, of the Revenue Cutter *Cuyahoga*, also accompanied the expedition. The surf of the beach at Long Branch was decided to be the best testing place. On the way thither, a number of interesting experiments were made with recently patented apparatus for speedily detaching boats from their davits when under way. The merits of five different apparatus were tested, giving general satisfaction in every instance; the boats, except in one instance only, which was not owing to a defect in the mechanism, dropping instantaneously from the davits at the words "let go."

On arrival opposite Long Branch, the steamer lay to, and Frazee's life-boat was passed over the side, and immediately taken possession of by its crew and a number of adventurers; sail was set, and the boat headed to the breakers, among which in a few minutes she was tumbling in a most tumultuous way, apparently to the enjoyment of those on board, despite the fact that the spray made love to them in the most wintry fashion, and certainly to the enjoyment of onlookers from the steamer and the shore. The boat, borne on the breast of the inrolling breakers, rose bravely on the beach, landing her passengers high and—not dry, but nearly so. A second and a third experiment were made—one running the boat in sideways in the trough of the sea, another putting her on stern foremost, and both resulting, as in the first instance, in the most successful manner, and calling for repeated cheers from the steamer and the shore. The gentlemen representing the Government expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the qualities of the apparatus, and a testimonial was drawn up and presented to Captain Frazee, signed by all on board who were immediately interested in the construction of life-saving apparatus, as who are not?

The buoyant capacity of the boat exhibited yesterday is 15,000 pounds, and it was capacious enough to seat over thirty persons. Of course it can support three times as many more, clinging to its sides, if there were holding room for so many. There is no doubt that Capt. Frazee will effect a revolution in the building of life-saving apparatus. The value of his invention is apparent at the first glance. Our space will not admit of a detailed description of the boat's construction, but the matter is sufficiently interesting to suggest an individual examination.

ASTOUNDING ROBBERY AND DEFALCATIONS.

The Head Book-keeper of a Mining Stock House on Broadway Abstracts Over $100,000 Worth of Certificates from his Employers' Safe and Absconds—His Subsequent Pursuit and Final Arrest—Desperate Struggle with the Detective—Recovery of the Property, &c., &c., &c.

The firm of Riker & Co., mining stock brokers at No. 80 Broadway, is well known to the business community of Wall-street and vicinity as one of the largest establishments in the business. For the last few months they have employed as confidential clerk and head book-keeper a young man named Charles Cady, who, as his references were first class, and his antecedents beyond reproach, was trusted to the fullest extent by the firm. Indeed, so great was the confidence with which he was favored, that he was intrusted with the only key to the fire-proof safe in which all the funds, certificates of stock, &c., belonging to the house, were deposited. On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 28th of November, he went to the principal of the firm, and representing that he felt very much fatigued from the excessive labors of his office of late, said that he would like to go away a little earlier than usual that day; more than that, he was going to be married in the evening to a young lady who resided at New-Brunswick, N. J. He very much desired the favor of being allowed to leave thus early, in order that he might arrive at his intended bride's house in good season; and further, he requested to be allowed leave of absence until the Friday afternoon following, when he would return at an early hour and resume his duties. To this very modest request, under the circumstances, Mr. Riker readily assented, and Cady left *instanter*, taking care first to lock the safe and put the key in his pocket. This was not discovered, however, until after he had gone and, of course, was chargeable in the minds of his employers, to the very natural forgetfulness likely to attend one under such peculiar circumstances—he was in such a hurry to get to the cars in time, they thought, that he had forgotten in his haste to leave the key. Thanksgiving Day had passed, and Friday came, and as the concern was pressed for the delivery of certificates of stock, which were securely locked up in the safe, they began to watch anxiously for the book-keeper's return, meantime begging their customers to have a little patience—saying that Mr. Cady had always been prompt and faithful; that he had promised to return at an early hour, and would surely not delay, especially when he discovered the predicament in which his forgetfulness had placed his employers. The afternoon, however, had passed away, and still Mr. Cady was not heard from. Perhaps he had missed the train, or, becoming a little elated, had perhaps indulged too freely at the wedding feast, and not having yet fully recovered from the effects of his "spree," he had determined to remain over night and return to the City next morning. Surely, it was thought, he would be at his desk the next day. Saturday rolled around, and still the book-keeper's place was vacant. A horrid suspicion then began to show itself in the minds of the members of the firm. Perhaps, after all, what they had supposed to have been forgetfulness might have been the work of design. At any rate, the suspense was unbearable, and they resolved to know the worst of the matter. They accordingly sent for a skillful locksmith, who, after almost herculean efforts succeeded finally in opening the safe, when, lo! it was discovered that not less than $100,000, and perhaps a greater amount, represented by certificates of gold mining shares in first-class companies, had been abstracted from the safe. This fact ascertained the next question to be solved was, Where was Cady? Detective Officer Philip Farley was sent for and informed of the circumstances of the case, when he at once proceeded to the difficult task of "working it up." All efforts to ferret out the whereabouts of the thief were, however, unavailing until yesterday morning, when the officer learned that his man was in this City, and was stopping at the Tontine Hotel, corner of Broadway and Howard street, and thither the officer at once proceeded. Upon making inquiry of the clerk in charge at the hotel, he learned that a man answering to the description of the person he was looking for had engaged a room there the day before, under the name of Charles Graham, but that he had just stepped out, leaving word that he would return shortly. The officer anxiously awaited his coming, but as the evening approached and the man did not appear, he began to fear that he had slipped up, and perhaps cleared out. Seven o'clock had just struck when the officer was pleasantly surprised by the appearance of his man, who proceeded at once to his room. The detective followed him closely, and after waiting in the hallway a sufficient length of time to give Cady a chance to get fairly seated, he knocked at the door, which was immediately opened to him, and without any further ceremony, he walked in, and having taken the precaution first to lock the door, and pocket the key, he asked if Mr. Graham was in, to which inquiry he received an answer in the negative, with the further explanation that "he roomed with the speaker, but that he had just gone out to spend the evening." Satisfied that he was confronting the thief, the detective at once disclosed the nature of the business upon which he had called, and telling Cady that further concealment was useless, desired him to put on his coat and accompany him to Police Headquarters. With apparent astonishment and good humor he readily assented, and going to his wardrobe, donned his overcoat, and saying that he was ready, started toward the door. The officer, thrown off his guard by the coolness of the prisoner, turned to go with him, when suddenly as a flash of lightning he drew a pair of formidable iron knuckles from his pocket, and putting them on his hand, made a pass at the officer's face, which fortunately only grazed his nose, without inflicting any injury of consequence. This was the signal for a desperate conflict, and in a moment's time Cady was stretched upon the floor, and there securely held until he promised to make no further resistance. He was then allowed to rise to his feet again, the door was unlocked, and once more the officer was on his way to limbo with his prisoner. Scarcely had the passage-way leading to the stairs been reached, however, before the spunky captive made a second assault upon his guardian, when he was again overcome and floored. The noise of the struggle and the cries of the worsted one soon brought the other guests of the house to the scene, when an explanation was offered by the detective, and once more he took the desperado under his charge, and this time succeeded in reaching headquarters without further molestation. Arrived there the prisoner was searched, and in his possession was found the entire amount of the stolen property. He at once volunteered a full confession of the whole matter, adding that he had also defaulted his employers to a large amount by means of false entries upon their books, which subsequent examination proved to be too true. He also states that the officer arrived just in the nick of time, as it was his intention to have disposed of the bonds this morning, and then to sail for New-Orleans with the proceeds of his ill-gotten gains. Of course, the story of his intended marriage was acknowledged to have been a mere *ruse* invented to cover his game. The prisoner will be taken before Justice Dowling this morning, at the Tombs, for examination, when, doubtless, further and more detailed developments will appear.

THE TURF.

Fashion Course—Trotting on the Bloomingdale Road Half-mile Course.

Yesterday a pacing match for $500, mile heats, best two in three, in harness, came off on Finlay's Union Half-mile Course, Seventy-second-street and Bloomingdale Road, between Mr. Brown's black mare *Mary Brown* and Mr. Emlay's gray mare *Jersey Maid*. The day was pleasant and the course in fair order, but the attendance was small. *Jersey Maid* was the favorite in the betting, the odds of ten to six being offered, but behaving badly in scoring even money was laid. The gray mare broke directly the word was given in the first heat, and repeated the performance so often during its progress that the black mare was enabled to open and maintain so wide a gap that she won the heat easily by twenty lengths in 2.55. Even money was still bet on the gray mare, notwithstanding she had lost a heat, and after a dozen attempts to get the word, they were [illegible] started. A good race for half a mile, or once around the course, was witnessed, both horses keeping close together, the gray mare trailing. On the last quarter the latter went up, carried the black mare to a break, and won cleverly in 2:40½. Three to one on *Jersey Maid* found no takers, and she won the heat and race easily in twenty lengths in 2:45.

SUMMARY.

Union Half-Mile Track, Bloomingdale Road.—Racing Match $500, mile-heats, best two in three in harness.

Mr. Emley named gr. m. Jersey Maid......	2	1	1
Mr. Brown named blk. m. Mary Brown......	1	2	2

Time: 2:55, 2:40½, 2:45.

Fashion Course, L. I., Dec. 6.—Match, $200, mile-heats to wagons.

Mr. Simmons named b. m. Bella...........	1	1	1
Mr. Clute named br. m. Nellie...............	2	2dr.	

Time: 3:06. 3:30½.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Gen. Sweeny's Return to the Regular Army.—Gen. Sweeny recently applied to President Johnson to be restored to his former position in the regular army, as Major and Brevet Colonel. The application was, without the least hesitation, and in the most courteous manner, complied with. When Gen. Sweeny joined the Fenian Brotherhood at Philadelphia, in September, 1865, he was under the impression that his leave of absence would be prolonged; but circumstances arose which caused him to be temporarily dropped from the army list. He occupied the position of Secretary of War of the *Irish Republic* and Commander-in-Chief of the Fenian army. President Roberts and Gen. Sweeny for some time did not pull harmoniously together, dissensions sprang up at the Troy Convention, and the Secretaryship of War was taken from Gen. Sweeny, who was requested to retain the rank of General-in-Chief. He declined to do so, and retired from the organization, and came to the conclusion of seeking the position which he previously held in the regular army. He has by a special order been directed to join his regiment, (Sixteenth Infantry,) at Nashville, Tenn., and assume the command. He will leave New-York for that purpose on next Monday.

The Steamer Scotland.—The steamer *Scotland*, which, it will be remembered, was run ashore off Sandy Hook, after the collision with the *Kate Dyer*, in order to save the lives of the passengers, is now in a most precarious condition. As was anticipated, the storm of Tuesday made sad havoc with her, not only clearing her decks, but ultimately breaking her right amidships. She now lies with her stern under water, and a great rent on either side, aft of the smoke-stack, into which the sea flows at its pleasure. Yesterday a number of tugs and schooners were around her all day, for the purpose of saving as much as possible of her cargo. It is very doubtful indeed whether she will hold together long enough to give a chance of clearing out the merchandise still of value in her hold, and still more doubtful whether her machinery can be removed before the inevitable breaking up. The first wind of sufficient strength to raise a heavy sea will doubtless be the last breeze the ill-fated steamer will ever move before, as this time beyond question she will do it piecemeal.

Fatal City Car Accident.—On Monday night Wm. Tobin, an ex-member of the Metropolitan Police force, rode up town on a Belt Railroad car. He attempted to get off at the corner of Beach-street, but slipped upon the pavement, and was crushed between a down-town car and a pile of lumber, which stood just fourteen inches from the track. Mr. Tobin was so severely injured that he died yesterday morning at his residence in North Moore-street, where Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest to-day. Deceased leaves a widow and three children. The Police report that the lumber, which prevented the escape of deceased, belongs to Messrs. Ogden & Co., who are proprietors of a lumber-yard at that place.

A Child Accidentally Poisoned.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Mary E. McGuire, three years of age, whose death was the result of poison accidentally swallowed. A week or so ago the mother, residing at No. 677 Water-street, obtained a vial of diarrhœa medicine from a neighboring drug-store and placed it in a closet, where the deceased obtained possession of it and swallowed the contents. Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach, Jr., made the *post-mortem* examination, and the presence of narcotic poison was detected in the stomach. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Monthly Meeting of the American Institute.—The regular monthly meeting of this body was held last evening at its rooms in the Cooper Institute, Vice-President Gregory, Esq., in the chair. A resolution was offered by Mr. Butler, approving the authority conferred upon the Trustees in regard to the sale of the property in Broadway and Leonard street, for $200,000 nett, which was unanimously adopted. Twenty-five new members' names were added to the roll, including Brig.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Prof. J. W. Draper, of the New-York University, after which the meeting adjourned.

Fatal Fall from a Scaffold.—Just before 9 o'clock yesterday morning a scaffold, which was suspended from the fourth story of the building at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, gave way, and Lewis McCue and Tracy Housland were precipitated to the pavement. McCue was instantly killed by the terrific fall, and his body was removed to the Morgue to await the arrival of the Coroner, who was notified of the accident. Housland was seriously injured, and was removed to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment.

Arrivals in the City.—John Walter, Esq., of the London *Times*, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Gen. W. E. Strong, Albany, and Hon. E. B. Judson, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, and Hon. E. M. Madden, Middletown, are at the Astor House; Gen. Palfrey, Boston, Col. Boeck and Lieut. Mullertz, Copenhagen, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Fatal Fall on Shipboard.—Samuel B. Leeds, mate on board the schooner *Francis Edwards*, lying at Pier No. 54 East River, while at work in the rigging yesterday morning, missed his footing and fell from the masthead to the deck, fracturing his skull, which caused death in an hour. The remains were removed to the Morgue to await the action of the Coroner.

WESTCHESTER NEWS.

Westchester County Court of Oyer and Terminer.—The trial of Richard D. Cook, who had been indicted for murder for shooting a Police officer named John Fuchs, of Morrisania, at that town on the 4th day of July last, was commenced on Wednesday evening and concluded yesterday, the Jury in the case rendering a verdict of acquittal. Thomas Fitzgerald, convicted on Wednesday of the murder of Ellen Hicks, was sentenced to be hung on the 25th day of January, between the hours of 10 and 2. His counsel presented a bill of exceptions, which were allowed by the Court.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Justice's Court—Before Justice Buckley—A Man Robbed of $1,100—Arrest and Examination of the Alleged Thief.—John Walsh and Francis Walsh were arraigned before the Justice yesterday afternoon, on the complaint of Philip H. Farley, the proprietor of a liquor-store in Richards-street, between Dikeman and Partition streets, who charged them with entering his bedroom on the night of Sunday, the 25th of November ult., and stealing therefrom bills, coin, &c., of various denominations, amounting to $1,120.

Philip H. Farley, the complainant, testified to the effect that on the night of Nov. 25 he occupied the back room adjoining the hall; went to bed between eleven and twelve o'clock; he had in his possession nine $100 Treasury notes, two British half sovereigns, between $200 and $300 in small bills of different denominations, and a set of gold studs; on entering the room he took the small bills, stretched them out, and putting them with the other bills, placed them in a piece of paper with the studs and put the package in his pantaloons pocket; he then placed his pantaloons and vest, containing his watch, under the pillow of his bed and retired, having previously secured the doors and windows; arose next morning about 8 o'clock and found his pantaloons gone; the vest, with the watch, remained where he had left them; a box of cigars under the bar-room counter had also been stolen; saw the pantaloons on the sill of the window which was open; had closed it the evening previous; there was nothing in the pockets of the pantaloons; the money and all was gone; he also found the door open; saw the defendant, John Walsh, about 9 or 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and exhibited the money in his presence; they drank together; defendant was in the bedroom the same night before witness went to bed; other persons were with him. On his cross-examination complainant stated that he made considerable money in California, and returning to Brooklyn in June last rented the premises he at present occupied, and set up a liquor-store; always carried his money in his pockets; the bedroom is on the same floor with the bar-room.

Margaret Bahan testified that she occupied the front room over Farley's store; saw defendant, John Walsh, in the store at 2½ o'clock Monday morning; was in bed; heard tramps in the hall; some one was kicking Farley's bedroom door; went to the bannisters, and saw John Walsh and Thomas Shanley; they then went into the yard, and heard them working at the bedroom window; heard the bedroom door open, and putting on a shawl, went down stairs; heard Shanley ask Walsh what he would have; Walsh told him to keep still, so Farley would not hear them; Shanley then came up to witness' door, and asked if she was asleep; she returned an answer, and he said he was Michael Bahan, and wanted to know if she desired any liquor; he then went down stairs, and witness followed, and saw both come out of Farley's room; Walsh took Shanley by the arm, and both went to the latter's house; Walsh came back in about ten minutes, and seating himself on the front stoop, took off his shoes, put them under the stoop, and went into Farley's bedroom; saw him go into the door at fifteen minutes past three on Monday morning; then went to bed; did not see him come out.

This closed the evidence, and there being no testimony against Francis Walsh he was discharged.

The testimony against John Walsh being deemed conclusive by the Justice, His Honor committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In answer to the usual questions, defendant stated that he was 38 years of age, born in Ireland, resided in Richard-street, Brooklyn, a speculator by occupation, and pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Kings County.—This association met last night in the Court-house, Gen. Kozlay in the Chair. A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the soldiers and sailors, and another to confer with similar organizations, with the view of consolidating them into one. The Chairman appointed Col. Pierson, Col. Voorhees and Gen. Shaurman a Committee on Conference; Col. Am. Wood, Col. Belden and Capt. O'Brien on Address. Considerable money was collected for initiation fees, after which the Union adjourned until the 18th inst.

Mandamus against the Board of Canvassers.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Gilbert presiding, on motion of Hon. H. C. Murphy, a writ of mandamus was granted to compel the Kings County Board of Canvassers to declare Henry Carr duly elected as Superintendent of the Poor of the Second District. The writ is made returnable on the 15th inst., when the case will come up for argument before the Supreme Court.

Brooklyn City Court, Friday, Dec. 7.—Nos. 24, 46, 49 to 51, inclusive; 54 to 58, inclusive; 61 to 63, inclusive; 66, 67, 69 to 71, inclusive; 73, 74.

NEW-JERSEY.

Homicide at Newark.—Coroner Sandford, of Newark, held an inquest on Wednesday night on the body of James Dougherty, previously mentioned as having been found dead in a cell at the Police-station. It was at first thought that Dougherty's death had been caused by apoplexy, caused by excessive drink, but subsequent information led to a *post-mortem* examination, which revealed the fact that death had been caused by a fracture of the skull. A man named Albert Feller, keeper of a drinking-saloon, corner of Newark and Warren streets, was taken into custody to await the result of the inquest.

John H. Blackford, of No. 14 Blanchard-place, testified that on Monday evening last, about 7 o'clock, he was passing by the saloon known as the "Warren House," kept by Albert Feller, and when within a few feet of the stoop, he saw the body of a man passing from the platform to the pavement, as if pushed or thrown therefrom; the distance was two steps down; the man struck on his back; he lay in this position about two minutes, apparently without breathing, and then there was a convulsive motion, and he again relapsed into stupor; several persons gathered around, when a man, whom witness supposed was Albert Feller, came out on the platform; witness remarked to him, "This is rather a rough way of throwing out a man whom you have made drunk in your place;" Feller replied, "Well, I have thrown him out two or three times before;" some of the persons present changed the position of the injured man to one supposed to be more comfortable, by elevating his head; when this was done Feller came down, took deceased by the coat collar, and shook him rather roughly, saying, "Here, get up here," as if he meant to rouse him; but the man remained apparently insensible, exhibiting not the least sign of life. Before leaving, witness made a close examination of the features and dress of the deceased, and had since identified the body at the dead-house.

Dr. Eyrich testified to being called to the Station-house to render medical assistance, and on arriving there found the extremities of the man cold; he was pulseless, and his heart had ceased to beat; he was bled, with the supposition that it might be a case of congestion of the brain; about two ounces of blood were obtained, when it ceased to flow; a superficial examination of the body was then made by the doctor, but no blood or external injuries were found; while this latter examination was going on, the injured man moved his legs slightly; his chin fell on his breast; his mouth opened, and he was dead.

Officer Gardner, who conveyed Dougherty to the Station-house, testified: that in the conversation of the crowd, he heard Feller and a man named Maloy talking about the man having been thrown out of the house, but did not distinctly hear what Feller said; the man was perfectly unconscious, and showed no signs of life while being taken to the Station-house.

Dr. Lehlbach testified to having made the *post-mortem* examination, and gave his opinion that the fracture of the skull was sufficient to kill any man, drunk or sober.

The prisoner, Albert Feller, was given the usual privilege of a voluntary hearing. He denied ever having known deceased, or that he had been to the saloon on Monday evening. Witness said he saw deceased brought by two men, about 6 P. M. of that day, and dropped in front of his door.

The jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict that the said James Dougherty came to his death on the 4th day of December, 1866, from compression of the brain, caused by the fracture of his skull, which was produced by being thrown by Albert Feller from the stoop to the sidewalk in front of the said Feller's saloon, and that said Feller is guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of said James Dougherty.

Coroner Sandford committed the accused to the County Jail, but yesterday was taken before Judge Depew, who admitted him to bail.

The deceased was a morocco dresser, about 40 years of age, and has no friends in this country.

Destructive Fire at Newark.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in an old two-story frame building on Centre-street wharf, Newark, occupied by the Newark Woolen Mills as a storehouse for looms, cotton waste and rags. The building, which belonged to the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, was entirely consumed. Loss $2,000; no insurance. The stock was valued at $3,000; no insurance. The flames communicated to the large three-story brick building used as a trunk and carpet-bag manufactory by Jacob Lagowitz, and also to several immense piles of lumber on the outside of the building, the property of Mr. Lagowitz. The lower part of the building, and a considerable portion of the lumber and machinery, were destroyed, involving a loss of fully $20,000. Mr. Lagowitz was insured for $25,000, of which $5,000 is held by Newark Companies, and the balance by New-York and Philadelphia Companies. The building, which is damaged about $2,000, is owned by the Transportation Company. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been in spontaneous combustion.

Supposed Wife Poisoning.—A man named John Forbes was arrested at Mount Holly a couple of days since on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife by poison. Mrs. Forbes attended a wedding party on Sunday evening, the 25th ult., and after supper she complained of feeling unwell. She went home and about 10 o'clock was taken seriously ill, continued to grow worse, suffering intensely, until Thursday, when she died. All the circumstances surrounding the case were sufficient to induce the belief that she was the victim of poison. Forbes was consequently arrested and committed to jail to await the result of the investigation now in progress.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Flour in rather better request, and market steady. Sales 350 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11@$11 25, mostly at inside figures; 60 bbls. double extra White Winter at $14 50. Wheat quiet; sales car lots No. 1 Spring at $2 80, and No. 2 do. at $2 65. Corn in moderate demand; sales No. 1 Chicago at $1 03. Oats quiet, with light sales at 50c. Barley demand moderate; sales small at $1 for State and $1,03 for Four-rowed Canada West. Rye nominal; sales at $1. Provisions steady; Dressed Hogs in moderate demand; sales at 8c. for averages of 250 lbs. Whisky firm at $2 39 at retail. Lake Imports for 24 Hours—Flour, 6,357 bbls.; Wheat, 13,589 bushels; Corn, 4,756 bushels; Oats, 12,100 bushels; Barley 438 bushels; Peas, 5,185 bushels.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Money active. Exchange irregular. Mess Pork $18 50. Lard 11½c., in bulk. Shoulders 7¾c.@8c., packed. Sides 9¾c. Green Sides 7¾c. Bacon unchanged. Hogs very dull; $5 25@$5 60 gross and $7@$8 75 net. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Spring $2@$2 05 and $2 15 for new. Corn 55c.@56c. for ear and 60c. for shelled; old dull at 75c. for ear and 85c. for shelled, but no demand. Oats 47c.@48c. for No. 2 and 52c. for No. 1. Rye; $1 13 for No. 1. Barley; No. 2 Spring $1; No. 1, $1 15@$1 20; No. 1 Fall and extra $1 50@$1 55; latter grades very scarce. Whisky $2 30@$2 32½. Cotton 30½c. Linseed Oil $1 36@$1 37. Clover Seed; $7 90@$8 for prime.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Flour dull, with light sales; choice Spring Extra, $10 90. Wheat quiet and less firm; sales of No. 1 at $2 06, and No. 2 at $1 81. Corn dull and weak; No. 1 opened at 82c. and closed at 80½c.; No. 2 opened at 76c. and closed at 75c. Oats—Sales at 40½c. Barley—Sales at $1 10@$1 15. Mess Pork sold at $17 50, cash, and $17 25@$17 50, seller, all January. Lard—Sales at 12c. Dressed Hogs, 15c. @20c. lower, with sales at $6 25@$6 50 ℔ cwt. Receipts—Flour, 3,587 bbls.; Wheat, 26,581 bushels; Corn, 12,700 bushels; Oats, 8,700 bushels; Live Hogs, 9,630. Shipments—Flour, 13,968 bbls.; Wheat, 11,491 bushels; Corn, 4,562 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels; Hogs, 1,292.

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Tobacco—Sales of 80 hhds. at full rates. Cotton—Sales of Middling at 31c. Superfine Flour—Sales at $9@$10. Wheat—Sales at $2 60@$2 70. New Corn in bulk, 55c.; old, 85c.@90c. Oats—Sales at 54c. Hogs, 5¾c.@6c. New Mess Pork—Sales at $19 50. Lard in tierces, 12½c. Raw Whisky—Sales at 26c. Heavy rain this morning. Pork packing very dull in consequence of the receipts of Hogs being very large, with little or no demand, and declining tendency in prices. The Cotton market quite active, daily auction sales having been established.

Oswego, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Flour unchanged; sales 700 bbls. at $11 25 for No. 1 Spring; $13 25 for Red Winter; $14 25 for White Winter, and $15 25 for double extra. Wheat quiet; sales of small lots Canada Spring at $2 40. Corn quiet. Barley inactive. Rye dull; sales 2,700 bushels Canada at $1 06½. Peas nominal. Canal Freights quiet; through shipments have cleared for the season. Lake Imports—33,500 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley. Canal Exports—434 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 9,400 Barley.

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Flour is dull; sales of the lower qualities $7 50@$8; higher qualities, $11 50@$13 50. Wheat steady, but few buyers in the market; Spring, $2@$2 10; Fall, $2 40@$2 50. Corn—Sales of new White and Yellow at 75c., and old at 85c. Oats dull and declining; sales at 62c.@64c. Barley—Sales of Spring at $1 10, and Fall at $1 60. Whisky—No sales. Mess Pork—Sales at $20 50. Lard is dull and nothing doing. Hogs are lower; sales at $5 25 @$6 10.

Wilmington, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 6.

There is a general prostration in business. Cotton is very dull and nominal at 29c.@30c. for Middling. Spirits of Turpentine declining; sales at 57½c. Crude Turpentine quiet; Virgin and Yellow Dip 45c. Resin very inactive at $3@6. Tar—Sales at $1 50 ℔ bbl.—a decline of 25c. Timber dull at 6c.@13c. Provisions declining; Pork—Sales of City Mess at $25@$26; Bacon at 15c.@24c. Very little shipping in port.

Milwaukee, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Flour lower and active; sales Superfine Winter $11@$12. Wheat active; sales of No. 1 at $2 03 and No. 2 at $1 81. Provisions lower; sales of Mess Pork, $16; Dressed Hogs lower; sales at $6@$6 75. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 256. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 340 bushels.

Toledo, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Wheat quiet and a shade lower; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 71. Corn is a shade better, but not active; No. 1 mixed 82c. Oats are quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs—Sales 7c.

[Advertisement.]

"Once used, they recommend themselves." Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts, Kalliston for the complexion; Florimel, the finest perfume in the world, and Cocoaine, the best hair-dressing extant.—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

The heads of society, the leaders of the civil, military, and naval haut ton, are remarkable for the distingue style of their hats and caps. The genius who thus overtopping the efforts of other artists, and enables our social chiefs to appear to the best advantage is KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Style, finish, and low prices are the characteristics of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Do you want a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine for yourself or friend? See Ellis at Masonic Fair.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 6—*In Steamship Arago from Havre*—Moses S. Beach, George A. Townsend and lady, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Miss Olivia Bell, Isaac Bell, Jr., George N. Titus, Mrs. A. M. Schuman, Miss Smed, Mrs. Meyer, child and nurse, Harry N. Fisher and lady, H. McLane, J. C. Parsons, R. Labberton, Howard L. Johnson, Lawrence Johnson, Jas. P. Scott, A. T. Phillips, Geo. S. Schuyler, N. P. Smith, A. G. Dunn and lady, Miss Dora Gordon, Miss Roelasson, Miss R. Morris, Thos. Donaldson, Mrs. M. Donaldson, T. E. Smith, Miss E. C. Smith, Miss E. F. Hooker, Mrs. Thayer, Mr. Hollis Thayer, Miss Alice Thayer, T. B. Gould, N. Wood, A. Dupasquier, A. Montgomery, Mrs. Williams, Miss E. Rosenthal, D. Newman, Miss Newman, Miss Sarah Samuel, J. Metzler, Miss R. Metzler, Miss C. Kleine, Miss E. Heiman, J. Peter, J. Schwale, F. Geiler, Mr. Krutz, Miss Krutz, Mrs. Schupper, W. Distrie, D. Bucky.

Dec. 6—*In steamship Denmark, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Vevy and son, Mrs. Hamburger, Miss Cox, Eugene Ducommon, Alex. Wilson, Mr. Binding, Thos. Steale, Masters Thomas, William and Michael Luby, and 276 in steerage.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Mrs. Fannie Herron, Miss Allen, Mrs. Kane, M. Parkinson, Jose Antonio Pesant, A. Bissue, J. Saloma, B. J. Glover, J. Gomez, Julie Vernot, Louis Rielle, R. B. Jesperson, J. Marsden, C. Barton, J. Campos.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 11 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets..... 5 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 47 | Gov. Island. 8 36 | Hell Gate.... 9 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Flambeau, Everson, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co; Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Neptune, Baker, Boston, J. Hand.

Steamer D. C. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Glendevon, (Br.,) Brown, London, C. L. Wright.

Bark Glenwood, (Br.,) Benteagal, Buenos Ayres, F. Alexandre & Son.

Brigs Water Lily, Wiggin, Rio Grand de Sul, J. Bento & Co.; Laura, (Br.,) Couch, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bulley & Co.; Veteran, (Br.,) Snow, Cadiz, G. Wheelwright & Co.; Village Belle, (Br.,) Toher, Demarara, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; L. M. Merritt, Berry, Neuvitas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners John Rose, Howell, Rio Grand de Sul, Brett, Son & Co.; Jason, Stuart, Jacksonville, J. H. Simpson & Co.; E. S. Twisden, Elliott, Boston, Gibbons & Reynolds; Ella Fish, Willey, Baltimore, H. W. Loud & Co; N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; A. W. Collins, Tooker, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Horace L., Francis, Norwalk, J. & N. Briggs; Stirling, Ellsworth, Providence, G. K. Rackett; Constitution, Smith, Apalachicola, R. Post; S. T. Baker, Brewster, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Dragon, (Br.,) Simpson, Barbados, E. T. Smith; Enchantress, Blatchford, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Suffolk, Step, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre via Falmouth Nov. 22, with mdse., passengers and mails to New-York and Havre Steamship Co. Has had heavy westerly winds during the whole passage.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Nov. 21, with mdse. and 289 passengers to National Steam Nav. Co. Has had strong westerly winds and head sea the whole passage. Dec. 3, lat. 43 06, lon. 59 25, exchanged signals with Fr. steamship Ville de Paris, hence for Havre.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Saxon, Brown, from wreck of brig Wilhelm.

Steamer T. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Steamer Relief, Hildreth, Fortress Monroe.

Ship Majestic, (of Portland,) Lucus, Portland, Me., Dec. 1, in ballast to C. Comstock & Co. The M. is a new ship, of 1,170 tons, built by G. W. Lawrence, of Portland, and is designed for the California trade.

Ship Dr. Barth, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. and 371 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had two births among the passengers.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Maitland, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Pepita, Hansen, Rio Grande 45 ds., with hides, &c., to Christian Thomsen.

Brig Eliza Thompson, (of New-Haven,) Marks, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with wood to J. V. Onativia.

Brig Liberty, Devereaux, Stockton, Me.

Schr. Pickwick, (of Brixham,) Putt, Patras 50 ds., with currants to Geo. F. Bulley. Had heavy weather the last 10 days.

Schr. Silver Lake, Matthews, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Agenoria, Manes, Ellsworth, with staves to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. H. S. Boynton, Stubbs, Bangor, with potatoes to Maxwell & Payson.

Schr. Lamartine, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Calvin S. Edwards, Gandy, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Dragon, Simpson, Middletown, Conn., for Barbados.

Schr. Dawn, (of Brixham,) Tyrer, Patras 55 ds., with currants to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. E. S. Twisden, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Richard Hill, Hulse, Jacksonville, with pine.

Canal-boat L. Williams, Ferguson, Buffalo, with Canadian barley.

Canal-boat Star, No. 2, Bortle, Buffalo, with Canadian barley.

Canal-boat Port Gibson, Stacey, Buffalo, with Canadian barley.

Canal-boat J. Vincent, Huntley, Oneida Creek, with Canadian barley.

By Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5—Cld. ship Thomas Freeman, for Liverpool; brig Mary, Boston; schr. A. Keene, New-York; steamers Fannie, Baltimore; Wm. Tibbets, for Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 6—Arr. bark Bridgeport, from New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5—Arr. schr. Amos, from New-York; brig Charles Poole, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The new ship Majestic, from Portland, arrived to-day, has been ashore on the mud flat near the South Ferry, Brooklyn. Will come off on the rising of the tide, without damage.

The schr. Cerro Gordo, recently ashore on the Gridiron, in Hell Gate, was got off this morning, full of water, after having discharged her deck-load of lumber.

Foreign Ports.

Havana—Arr. Nov. 24, steamers Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Philadelphia; Southern Star, McKay, Key West and Tampa Bay; schrs. Mina Traub, Frederick, Bangor; Corine, (Br.,) Ingraham, Nassau; 26th, bark George S. Hunt, Woodbury, New-York; schr. Beauregard, Curry Tampa Bay and Key West; 27th, steamer Morro Castle, Adams, New-York; bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, New-York; brig Waredale, (Br.,) Baltimore; brig Paragon, (Br.,) Wells, Boston; 22th, bark Eliza A. Cochran, Pierce, Charleston.

Cld. Nov. 24, steamer Columbia, Slocum, New-York; Cuba, Bain, Baltimore; brigs C. Buck, Gott, New-York; schr. Phebe, Morrow, New-York; brig Fanny Lincoln, Baltimore; schr. Morris Fronty, New-Orleans; brig Rosario, (Span.,) Trellor, New-Orleans; 26th, steamer Southern Star, McKay, Tampa Bay; brig Martin W. Brett, Thurlon, New-York; schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, New-York; 28th, brig Thames, (Br.,) Morrison, New-Orleans; schr. Sea Drift, Archer, Cedar Keys; 29th, barks C. B. Hamilton, Sheppard, New-York; Protector, (Br.,) Townsend, Mobile; schr. Beauregard, Curry, Key West; 30th, bark Chilton, Strafford, New-York; schr. Angelina, (Br.,) New-Orleans.

Matanzas—Arr. Nov. 23, bark Manitou, Smith, Baltimore; 24th, brig B. Smith, (Br.,) Cannill, Baltimore; 25th, schr. A. Middleton, Hams, Bristol; 28th, bark Rachel, Mitchel, Portland.

Cld. 22d, brig Castilian, Hardenbrook, Charleston; schrs. J. Smith, Sedgley, Baltimore; Sarah L. Colson, Cardenas; Flying Scud, New-Orleans; 22d, barks Aberdeen, Cochran, Cardenas; John L. Harris, Kennedy, Savannah; schr. Henrietta, (Br.,) Pensacola; 24th, brig Stockton, Griffin, New-Orleans; 27th, bark St. Jago, White, Portland.

Cardenas—Arr. Nov. 24, schr. Flying Scud, Bryan, Matanzas; 25th, bark Mary B. Roberts, Barnes, New-York; 27th, schr. J. Spencer, Fleming, Philadelphia; 29th, bark Aberdeen, Cochran Matanzas, brig Harriet, (Br.,) New-York.

Sld. 22d, Sarah B. Hale, Atkinson, north of Hatteras; brigs Mechanic, Merryman, south of Hatteras; E. P. Swift, Lawrence, New-York; 24th, Lizzie Billings, (Br.,) Mundy, north of Hatteras; 27th, brig Agnes, (Br.,) Williams, New-York.

[PER ASIA.]

Arr. from New-York, 22d, Gabriel, at Deal; Depeche, at Plymouth; George Fiecher, Vormincke, at Antwerp; 16th, Susan Thompson, at Oporto; 20th, Caroline, at Hamburg; 19th, Annie Young, at Bremen; 22d, Edith Mary, at Flushing; 21st, Lord Brougham, at Antwerp.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 16th, Ocean Steed, at Leghorn; 29th, Bazaar, at Scheldt; 20th, Ironsides, Esther Sydenham, at Antwerp; 22d, Elgin, at Deal.

Arr. from Baltimore, 21st, Everilia Celestina, at Antwerp.

GREAT DECLINE
IN THE PRICE OF
CLOTHING.

On account of the recent decline in the price of WOOLEN GOODS, we now offer to sell a large portion of our superb Winter stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, REGARDLESS OF COST.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. OF GRAND.
BROADWAY, COR. OF WARREN.

"THE CENTURY."

A new brand of cigars of peculiarly fine fragrance, manufactured entirely of a newly-discovered native tobacco, entirely different from and far superior to any, except THE HIGHEST GRADES OF THE VUELTA ABAJO. A great variety, consisting of

Rioho,
Imperial,
Londres Media,
Conchas,
Londres,
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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 679, Dec. 6, 1866.

40, 33, 46, 56, 49, 45, 61, 78, 23, 11, 60, 48, 76.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 680, Dec. 6, 1866.

76, 7, 65, 11, 28, 34, 2, 37, 4, 46, 15, 18, 49, 68, 58.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 579, Dec. 6, 1866.

12, 53, 27, 73, 67, 78, 4, 7, 62, 34, 1, 25, 48.

SHELBY—Class No. 580, Dec. 6, 1866.

47, 48, 50, 53, 7, 13, 75, 19, 15, 68, 8, 23, 42, 29, 49.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In drawing of Nov. 30, 1866,

No. 8514 drew....................................$100,000
No. 4305 drew....................................50,000
No. 27870 drew..................................25,000
No. 5659 drew....................................10,000
No. 9861 drew....................................5,000
No. 14183 drew..................................5,000

Being the six capital prizes.

Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 159 Fulton-st.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

THE DATE DETERMINED.

THE DAY ON WHICH THE FINAL DISTRIBUTION WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE IS

JANUARY 21, 1867.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of Premiums to the Members of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, have been authorized by the Management to announce MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1867, as the time when the

FINAL AWARD

of all the Premiums shall be made, without further postponement.

In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise, and that the certificates may be held by bona fide purchasers, and not by him, it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.

WILLIAM T. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED WHEN THE SALE OF CERTIFICATES SHALL HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR PARENT!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH "THE APPLE GATHERERS,"
AND THE CHANCE OF A PREMIUM WORTH $600,000.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH "THE LITTLE WANDERER,"
AND THE CHANCE OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR BROTHER
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH THE NEW ENGRAVING, "WESTWARD, HO!"
AND THE CHANCE OF POSSESSING THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE!
TWO CERTIFICATES,
WITH "IRVING AND HIS LITERARY FRIENDS,"
AND TWO CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER!
THREE CERTIFICATES,
WITH HUNTINGTON'S "MERCY'S DREAM,"
AND THE CHANCE OF BECOMING WORTH MORE THAN HALF A MILLION!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SON!
FOUR CERTIFICATES,
WITH THE CHROMOGRAPH, "THE AMERICAN AUTUMN,"
AND FOUR CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!!!

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE DEAR ONE!
ONE OR TWENTY CERTIFICATES,
WITH ONE OR TWENTY CHANCES OF MAKING HER ALMOST A MILLIONAIRE!!!!

As well as chances of becoming the possessor of
A BIERSTADT, WORTH $20,000!
A CONSTANT MEYER, WORTH $5,000!
A LEUTZE, WORTH $1,600!
A CROPSEY, WORTH $6,000!
A GIGNOUX, WORTH $3,000!
A HART, WORTH $5,000!
A SCHUSELLE, WORTH $5,000!
A BEARD, WORTH $4,000!
VOLK'S BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WORTH $2,000!
OR HUNDREDS OF OTHER PICTURES, BY THE LEADING ARTISTS IN AMERICA!!

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FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
THE
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN respectfully invite the attention of admirers of elegant Furniture, to some very beautiful styles of their CABINET ORGANS, recently finished, and now for sale at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. In elegance of design and workmanship, it is believed they will compare favorably with any furniture made in the country.

The following may be particularly mentioned:

STYLE NO. 41.—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. French marqueterie, mosaic, or inlaid panels of different woods, walnut root, ebony, tulip, &c., with rich carvings in wood, gold mountings, &c. A superb instrument..........Price $1,000.

STYLE NO. 34.—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In jet or imitation ebony, with gold engraving and mouldings, varied panels, in fancy veneers. Very rich..........Price $750.

STYLE NO. 40—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In solid black-walnut, wax finish, ebony mouldings, with raised panels and ornaments of fancy woods...Price $600.

STYLE NO. 38—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In jet, or imitation ebony, with gilt engraving..Price $550.

STYLE NO. 33—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In richly carved black-walnut, veneered panels and ebony mouldings. Chaste and elegant.......Price $550.

STYLE NO. 11—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In elegant rosewood case..........Price $500.

STYLE NO. 24—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In solid black-walnut, carved and paneled....Price $500.

STYLE NO. 31—PEDAL BASS CABINET ORGAN. Black-walnut, very richly carved, with ebony mouldings and veneered panels—a superb instrument..Price $1,000.

STYLE NO. 35—SIX-STOP CABINET ORGAN. Jet, or imitation ebony, engraved and gilt..........Price $400.

STYLE NO. 13—SIX-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In elegant rosewood case..........Price $340.

STYLE NO. 36—DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN. In solid black-walnut, with panels of walnut root, ebony mouldings and rich carvings..........Price $250.

STYLE NO. 25—DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN. Jet, or imitation ebony, with carved and gilt ornamentation..........Price $225.

STYLE NO. 37—DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN. Jet, or imitation ebony, with inlaid panels of fancy wood, and gilt engraving..........Price $250.

STYLE NO. 23—DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN. In carved and paneled black-walnut...Price $200.

STYLE NO. 39—DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN. In solid black-walnut, with pipe organ top, and gilt pipes..........Price $300.

STYLE NO. 32—EIGHT-STOP CABINET ORGAN. In solid black-walnut, with pipe organ top and gilt pipes..........Price $650.

STYLE NO. 29—PEDAL BASS CABINET ORGAN. In solid walnut, with pipe organ top and gilt pipes..........Price $750.

STYLE NO. 30.—PEDAL BASS CABINET ORGAN. In richly carved black-walnut, with pipe organ top and extra gilt pipes..........Price $1,000.

The styles with pipe organ tops, recently introduced, are very popular.

The reputation of our instruments as to excellence in musical capacity is so well established as to need little comment. Constantly exhibiting them at the principal industral fairs of the country, we have FIFTY-SIX TIMES been awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUM for the best instruments, failing to get the highest premium in but three or four cases, and then not for inferiority.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are also made with plainer cases in various styles, at from $110 to $600 each.

Circulars, with full particulars and recommendations from most of the eminent musicians of the country, sent free to any address.

CHICKERING & SONS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS

Have been awarded SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS, Gold and Silver Medals, OVER ALL COMPETITORS at the principal fairs in this country, and a PRIZE MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, in competition with the best makers of this country and Europe.

THAT THE GREAT SUPERIORITY OF THESE PIANOS is still universally conceded is abundantly proved by the very flattering letters and testimonials received during the past few months from the MOST CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS AND LEADING ARTISTS OF EUROPE. Among others may be mentioned:

Mr. H. F. Broadwood, firm of Broadwood & Sons, London.
Mr. C. D. Collard, firm of Collard & Collard, London.
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THE WORLD,

The One Live Newspaper in New-York.

From the World of December, 1866.

Our readers, who have a right to expect that we should keep our promise of giving them daily the best newspaper published in the metropolis, will not quarrel with us, we hope, if we suggest to them that they owe us a reciprocal duty of recognition when that promise is kept, and more than kept.

The World of yesterday contained dispatches by telegraph from every quarter of the Union and of Europe, later, fuller, and more precise than were to be found in any of its cotemporaries. News the most various, and of interest to the most various classes, crowded our columns, of which not a hint was to be found in those of the *Times*, the *Tribune* or the *Herald*. Our dispatches from San Francisco gave us a full and striking picture of events on the west coast of Mexico. While those of our cotemporaries were limited to preliminary puffs of intended new "land-jobs," which might have been as easily compiled in New-York as telegraphed from California. We put them side by side, that our readers may judge for themselves.

MEXICAN NEWS (WORLD.)

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—A letter from Montenegree, the Imperial Commander at Acapulco, dated Nov. 24, does not seem to meditate an immediate evacuation of that place. It says that the French war-ship *Talisman* left them, with orders for Marshal Bazaine to bring 400 of the 1,500 men campaigning in Tehuantepec, and that arrival would dispel all chances of the Liberals taking possession of Acapulco. It further says operations will be immediately commenced against the other ports in the State of Guerrero, and that the boasted Liberal victory near Coloma was only a small affair, some one hundred and five men having been surprised and overpowered by a superior force. Eighty-five of the number had arrived safely at Coloma.

An Acapulco letter of Nov. 24, says a counter revolution took place in the State of Michoacan. Gen. Regules, trying to reinforce himself after his defeat by Mendez, upon being informed that Capt. Valdez was conspiring against him, ordered his arrest; but Valdez outwitted him, raised the standard of revolt, and made Regules prisoner, with all his staff, and proclaimed in favor of Alvarez, and despoiled the authorities of the City of Hentemo, who favored Juarez.

MEXICAN NEWS (TRIBUNE.)

San Francisco, Dec. 4—Great interest is felt on this coast respecting pending negotiations between our Government and Mexico relating to the cession of the adjacent Mexican States of Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Lower California. They are regarded as magnificent fields for American enterprise.

From Europe we gave exclusively the important news of the demand made by the magistrates of Cork upon the authorities at London for "more troops to preserve the peace of the city," and while other papers reported only the memorials "sent up for an enrolment of the loyal Irish," we gave, also, the much more important response of the British Government, ordering the enrollment prayed for. Our cotemporaries, yesterday, repeated the fact, already stale, that a "commission upon the Neutrality Laws has been formed." The World alone announced the "opening of the session of this important body." Our commercial reports from Manchester, Liverpool and London, were not only fuller and later, but more precise than those of our cotemporaries. The latter, for example, announced the cotton market at Liverpool as "steady." The World alone publishing the fact, important to all concerned in having such news at all, of a "decline of ⅛ of a penny since the previous evening," while of the two English markets so important to our trade, the "petroleum" and the "provision" markets, the World alone gave any report whatever by telegram.

Turning homeward, we find in the columns of The World news from every State in the Union in which matters of general interest yesterday occurred, while in those of our cotemporaries the Union was even more meagrely represented than it is in the Rump Congress at Washington. With impartial enterprise, The World chronicles half a column of news from Massachusetts on one side, and from Alabama on the other. The sentiments of the Virginia press on the President's Message; the message of the Governor of Virginia to the Legislature of that State; the organization of a military force in Missouri by the Radical Governor, Fletcher; the prostration of the cotton interest in Louisiana; the details of a terrible railway accident in Ohio, with the name of the sufferers; the passage of the Brunswick Railroad bill in Georgia; the repeal of a State tax in the same State upon cotton; a proposition of the Radicals for the dismemberment of the ancient commonwealth of Maryland; the assemblage of a Press Convention; the details of a new railway consolidation in Illinois, together with the Treasury report of the same State; the news that Massachusetts means to inaugurate a soldiers' monument on New-Year's Day and to hang a murderer on the last Friday of January, together with the defeat of the Radicals in that State, on the question of whipping white girls at school; the details of a great fire at Mobile, and a brilliant race over the Magnolia Course, near that city. Such are but a few of the multitudinous items of intelligence poured into our columns yesterday by the new and energetic system which we have put in motion for "milking" the two continents daily of whatever matters interesting to any or to all "sorts and conditions" of men may chance in either between sunrise and midnight.

We yesterday gave the Radicals more news of their own party than their own papers could supply. The merchant who failed to see The World missed fifty per cent. of the significant items needful to him in his business; the sporting man, the philosopher, the financier, who relied upon other journals to keep him informed of the ways and works of his fellow-creatures, went blindly yesterday after purblind leaders. As it was yesterday, so it is to-day, so it will be to-morrow, while enterprise and fidelity can command their legitimate results. The World is, and means to be, a "live newspaper." That it distances its cotemporaries is their fault. If they shall ever distance The World, that will be our fault; for the will, the way, and the power to beat them all incessantly, as we yesterday beat them, and as we beat them to-day, are ours to command and ours to use.

The World is served by carriers in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, upon application at the office,

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